BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1855.....NO. 32.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3	do.	1 00
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Do o	12	o.....do.....do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superiority; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL.
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT,
12 *miles from Wilmington,*
August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

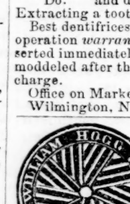
H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf



FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL-STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER.
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24 tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that, having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOOD'S CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on 4th January, 1855, his negro man ISRAEL, and his wife "KATY," with their three children. Israel is about 47 or 48 years old, copper-colored, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well proportioned, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and walks with his toes rather turned in. "Katy" is reasonably tall, well proportioned, dark color, has lost two of her lower front teeth, and is about 43 years of age, and has a boy child about 12 months old; of the other children, one is a girl about 9 years old, resembling her mother, the other is a boy about 5 years old, copper-colored, resembling his father. I will give the above reward to any person who will return said negroes to me, or confine them in any Jail, so I can get them, and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negroes. ELISHA PORTER, Sr.
Sneed's Ferry, Onslow Co., Jan. 19, 1855. 20-tf

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

BOARDING HOUSE.
JAS. O. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week or month. His prices will be as reasonable as the times will afford. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, assuring those who may give him a call that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.
March 2, 1855. 26-3m

PROPOSALS
WILL be received until the 1st day of May next, for building a Jail for Onslow County, in the town of Jacksonville, of the following plan and dimensions:
37 feet long by 23 feet broad, 9½ feet in the clear of first story, and 8½ feet in the clear of the second story, to be constructed of hewn or sawed timbers, 8 by 10 inches, with the 10 inch vertical resting on a solid foundation of brick work, as follows: 3 feet below the surface, and one foot above ground, 17 inches thick, the inside half of wall to be 8 inches below the outside, in order to receive a wall plate for the support of the floor-joist; the outer wall as follows: the timbers composing the wall to run the entire length and breadth of building, and dovetailed at the angles—the timbers terminating at the opening, to be framed into a vertical piece of the same size—and from the brick work to the top of the wall strips of 2 by 4 inch pieces, to be spiked on 16 inches apart, to which the clapboards are to be nailed, the boards to show 5 inches, abutting at the angles against good cornerboards, thick enough to receive the entire thickness of the weathering; also, the same at the windows and doors; the walling to be well trunnelled together; the joist composing the ceiling of the second story to project 8 inches beyond the weathering, on all sides, and from this projection embattlements to be raised 3½ feet high, of flush work, mitred at the angles, and of the same thickness as the walls, and finished as shown in the drawings; the roof to be of good heart cypress shingles. 10 windows in outer wall, located as shown in drawings; one door in front; the windows to be 12 lights, 8 by 10, well secured with iron bars passing through horizontal bars 3 inches wide and ¼ inch thick, one of which is to be bolted to the sill, and passing through one of the logs forming the wall, and secured by a nut, also on the head in like manner; also, two intermediate ones secured to the jambs and vertical piece in which the ends of the logs are framed, the vertical bars to be of one inch rod iron, well rivetted through the bottom and top bars; the frames of windows to be wood, the sills to be covered with sheet iron, passing from under the bars outside, underneath the sill, and nailed to the sill; the door to be of an outer wooden door and an inside iron door of solid plate, each one to open on the inside; the step at the door to be of wood. The interior as follows: A passage 5 feet wide around the building, enclosing two cells, the floors are to be composed of 8 by 10 inch timbers, touching and supported in the centre by a wall the same as the outter one, and extending across the breadth of the building, every fifth joist to dovetail in the outter wall and trunnel, and the remainder to abut against the outter wall, and rest upon the wall plate on the brick work—the whole surface of this floor to be covered with good sheet iron of best quality, and nailed down with wrought nails, over which a floor of 2 inch plank is to be laid and spiked to the log floor—the walls of the cell to be laid on the floor and framed the same as the outter walls—in each cell 2 windows and one door, located as shown in drawings—the door to be the same as the outter door, of good solid plate, set in an iron frame 6 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet wide—the doors and windows to be secured in the same manner as the outter ones.
The cells to be furnished with privies, one pit for the cell on lower floor immediately under partition wall, 9 feet deep and 4 feet square on the inside; walls one brick, 12 inches thick, and ventilated by tin pipes 3 by 5 inches square passing through the roof; also, a pit of the same size for the upper cells, to be reached by pipes, each to have a separate ventilator, the inside wall of each cell to be covered with sheet iron the same as the floor, and stripped with 1½ by 3 inch strips 16 inches apart, and spiked on to the walls; the whole of the interior to have two good coats of plastering, and immediately over; and in connection with the side walls a girder, 8 by 10 inches, to run the entire length of the building, and dove-tail and trunnel to the outter walls; the cells to be 12 by 10 feet on the inside.
The second-story to be in every respect similar to the lower one, and accessible by two stairs, one on each side of front door as shown in drawings; the ceiling joist of the second floor to be covered with iron the same as the walls, the joist to be 5 inches thick; the windows of the outer and inner walls to be furnished with sash hung on hinges from the inside so as to be opened at pleasure; the masons work to be of good hard red brick laid in good strong mortar.
All the timber to be of good heart pine, and the materials throughout of good materials, in a workmanlike manner; the whole of the outside work, except the bricks, to have two coats of white paint, and the inside two coats.
Drawings for the above may be seen at Richlands.
N. B. Address JASPER ETHERIDGE and others, Commissioners, Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C.
March 23, 1855. 29-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED —10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Y. How, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session..... $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,..... $10 00
Collegiate Department,..... $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 15th of January, 1855, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of Ethics and Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Teacher of French.
VINCENT CZURDA, Prof. of Music.
Miss B. BOCKINS, Assistant in Music.
Miss A. E. ROYALL, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Miss SUE BOCKINS, Teacher of Needle-Work.
Miss MARTHA DAVIS, Principal in the Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$60 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music on Harp, and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano, and use of "	23 00
Music on Guitar, and use of "	20 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Raised and plain Embroidery,	3 00
Washing and Fuel,	7 50

Vocal Music—No charge.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
The cars from Raleigh, Petersburg, and Weldon pass the Warrenton Depot daily, where an Omnibus is always waiting on their arrival to convey passengers to the village, which is but three miles distant from the Depot. For further particulars, address the President or Secretary of the Faculty.
WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN,
Jan. 26. [21-tf] Sec. of the Faculty.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st of March, 1855.
The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies required for admission into our University.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$40
Primary Department,	$8 to 12
Academic,	16
Collegiate,	20

Topsail Academy is pleasantly situated 12 miles east of Wilmington, at the terminus of the W. & T. Plank Road, in a part of the country proverbial for health, morality, and the excellence of its citizens. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the students, and every exertion will be used to give them a thorough knowledge of their studies. It is desirable that all persons, who intend to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed. Students will be charged from the time of entrance; but no deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.—For further particulars, address
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington;
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.
Feb. 16, 1855. 24-tlm

The Trustees have made arrangements for the accomodation of any number of Boarders, during the Spring Session, to commence the 1st of March. Board and Tuition, one half in advance. Apply immediately to
W. J. McKERALLS, Principal,
Scott's Hill.
Feb. 28, 1855. 149-2w

NOTICE!—MONEY WANTED.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be granted.
A. M. LEWIS.
Harrell's Store, N. Hanover Co., N. C.
March 30, 30-3tw*

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Front Street, next door to the Presbyterian Church.
MISS RAITT, late of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies that her Spring styles of rich and fashionable MILLINERY is now ready for inspection.
Orders from Ladies in the country strictly attended to and executed at short notice. An early call and patronage is solicited.
A large lot of new TRIMMINGS, and various fancy articles, will be sold cheap.
Wilmington, March 30, 1855. 30-3m.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 31st of October, 1851, a Negro Girl named "TILL." Said negro is about 19 years old, black, speaks low, and has a sour look. She is supposed to be lurking in the neighboarhood of Mr. Alexander Henry's or Mr. Wm. Robeson's, on upper Black River.
The above reward of ten dollars will be paid for her delivery to the subscriber, or for her confinement in any jail in the State that he can get her; and an additional reward of fifty dollars will be given for the conviction of any white person of harboring said negro. H. H. NEWKIRK.
March 23d, 1855 29-5t

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.
WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Maracaibo, Sinitt, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first prices*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

Letter to a Factor.

Who is *Wiley Harbucket?* Heretofore unknown to fame, he becomes suddenly "one of 'em." Preserved in the amber of the *Knickerbocker's* humor, Wiley will go down to immortality as the Model Letter Writer of Alabama. We give Knick's preface as well as the epistle:

"*Wiley Harbucket's Letter,*" from Clarke county, Alabama, which ensues, is a genuine document, save the name and the chirography, the latter of which denies all transfer. It was addressed to a commission house in Mobile. "It displays (writes the obliging friend at New Orleans from whom we receive it) the characteristics of a class hitherto not described, the small planter of the South, with whom there is a vein of genuine practicle piety and kind domestic feeling, which deserves to be appreciated. I have observed that you specially affect anything that is thoroughly *American;* and I am sure that you will see that this letter is as well thoroughly Southern, and giving moreover a phrase of life in the South not on record." Our correspondent speaks of *other* letters of Mr. Harbucket." Let us have them by all means:

CLARK COUNTY, ALA., Nov. 16, 1854.

"*Mr. Brown Smith and Johnson, Mobile:*

"DEAR SIR: After what is due to friendship I rite you these fue lines to inform you

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., (being Tuesday of Superior Court,) at 8 o'clock, to appoint delegates to represent this County in a Democratic District Convention, to be held for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress, from this District. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

April 4th, 1855.

OUR STATE EXCHANGES.—Beginning at home, the Commercial, copying from some other paper, asks why the papers who charge abolitionism against the Know-Nothings at the North do not bring forward some deserter from the ranks of the said order to sustain that charge? Let us ask what necessity for going to deserters for authority, when leading members *in* the order occupying its high places—its senators and members of Congress, like Wilson, Burlingame and others openly acknowledge and glory in their abolitionism?

The Fayetteville Observer quotes an article from the Charleston Mercury headed "The North-Eastern Railroad," in which the Mercury assumes as certain, the extension of that road on from Cheraw into North Carolina, to Fayetteville, and we suppose eventually to Raleigh, making the Metropolitan Route. The Observer will welcome this extension. We rather think the Mercury will find itself mistaken—vastly mistaken.

The Fayetteville Argus rather goes for the running of a Whig candidate in this District. We don't say that J. W. C. aspires, but "Hon." would be quite a swap off for "Col.," now that the militia system is at something of a discount. The Argus also preaches about foreigners and abolitionism. Now let us say a word or two about this thing. It has been claimed that Democratic ascendancy in the United States has been secured by the Foreign vote, in face of the fact that the South where the Foreign vote is in fact nothing, is the head quarters of the Democratic strength. It has also been asserted that abolitionism at the North is due to the same Foreign Vote, in view of the plain fact that Illinois and Indiana, and other Western States, which have for many years received the largest amount of the Foreign Emigration, furnish a larger support to the South in every sectional struggle than any other Northern States; and that, in all the Northern seaboard States, the great power of Abolitionism lies in what Greely calls "the Rural Districts," to which, comparatively, few foreigners have penetrated, and that of the few liberal members from these States all, or nearly all, represent constituencies more or less composed of naturalized citizens.

Now we mention these things not for the purpose of making claims on behalf of any body or any class, but simply to show how totally and wholly at variance with plain facts are more than half the blatant assertions of portions of the press. The Democratic party is *not* a foreign party, for its greatest strength is in that section of the Union where there are fewest foreigners; neither is abolitionism owing to Foreigners at the North, since the strongest anti-Southern sections are those most exclusively native.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of citizens was held last night at the Theatre, for the purpose of organizing a Library Association in the town of Wilmington. The meeting organized by calling John A. Taylor, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing D. McRae and T. Burr, Jr., Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Messrs G. J. McRee, Geo. Houston, John A. Taylor, E. Savage, and George R. French. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Latta, Geo. R. French, and R. W. Gibbs, was appointed to report officers to act until an election under the Constitution shall take place.

The Committee reported the following:

Officers, pro tem.—President, G. J. McRee; 1st Vice President, Geo. Houston; 2nd Vice President, Dr. James H. Dickson; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. R. Utley; Librarians, Edwd. Savage, John Hall, Dr. Daniel DuPre. Executive Committee, charged with the framing of a Constitution and By-Laws, Rev. Dr. Drane, R. H. Cowan, Thos. Loring, D. McRae, T. B. Carr.

On motion of G. J. McRee, Esq., a committee was appointed to obtain further subscriptions to the Association.

On motion of Ed. Savage, Esq., resolved that the Mercantile Library Association be invited to join this Association and merge their Library into it.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.—*Daily Journal, 10th inst.*

North Carolina Medical Society.

It will be seen by the advertisement of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Secretary of the above Society, that its next Annual Meeting will be held in the town of Salisbury, on the 15th day of May next.

This Society, still, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, is, we believe, destined to do much for the advancement of medical science, and the elevation of the medical profession in this State, and should, therefore, in our opinion, be carefully fostered, not only by all the regular members of that profession, but receive all the incidental aid that a favorable direction of public opinion generally can give it. The season in which the meeting is to be held is a peculiarly pleasant one for visiting the Western part of the State, and the physicians of the Eastern counties should avail themselves, as far as possible, of the opportunity, especially as the N. C. Railroad has been completed to Salisbury from the direction of Charlotte. It has been suggested that the several Railroad companies might extend a graceful courtesy, and lose no money by allowing the medical profession attending this meeting to go and return for one fare.

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN R. R.—The Fayetteville Observer of yesterday, intimates that the prospects of the speedy building of the Railroad from Fayetteville to the coal mines are again brightening. The difficulties between the President and Directors, and the New York contractors have been satisfactorily arranged, and the arrangement unanimously ratified by the stockholders. It now only remains to raise $100,000 additional individual subscriptions—for the town subscription of $100,000 to be made, and for notes to be executed by subscribers for the amount of their subscription, and the new contract will then be executed, and the work will be re-commenced. The Observer appeals very warmly to those interested, to put forth their strength—to do or die.

[*Daily Journal, 10th inst.*

HOW IS IT?—Until very recently we used to hear of a Whig party, of Whig candidates, of Whig measures, and of Whig men. *Now* we hear of no such things. The contest is still between two parties—the Democrats and their opponents, who now rally under the name of "Know Nothings" or "American Party." It is simply "that same old coon" on a new dodge. It is simply a scheme to upset the Democratic party, and with the aid of Abolitionism, it has been successful at the North. If Southern Democrats be foolish enough to walk deliberately into this trap with their eyes open, then all we can say is that they deserve defeat both as Democrats and as Southern men.

THE VARIOUS PROPOSED ROUTES.—We have before alluded to the fact that a strong Railroad feeling exists in the upper part of this County, and in Bladen County on this side of the Cape Fear River, as has been evinced by the holding of meetings at various points and at different times. We publish to day an advertisement forwarded to us by a substantial and influential citizen of New Hanover County, calling a meeting at Harrell's Store on the 19th inst. We understand that the result of a survey starting directly from town, will apply equally, or nearly equally to any point on the Wilmington and Weldon Road, at least so far as demonstrating the practicability of the route, as the portions of the route about which any doubt may exist are common to both starting points.

As we have said before, a considerable influence will, of course, be exerted by the amount of subscription which may be secured on any given line—a preponderating influence where other things are equal. It therefore remains for those interested in the route contemplated by the proposed meeting at Harrell's Store, to stir up the people of their section, and ascertain the very best that can be done in that way. We do not say that they should make unconditional subscriptions at this stage of affairs, as we presume the amount will depend upon how far any subscription they may make will tend to forward the object they have in view, namely, such a location as will supply the Railroad facilities which they are anxious to obtain; what we do urge is that they should stir around and make such a showing as will have its fair and legitimate influence in the decision of the question.

In the event of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad being extended to its western terminus, of which we have no question, and in view of its still farther extension so as to connect with the French Broad Road into Tennessee, it will in every sense of the word be, not only among the most important, but actually *the* most important Road in the State, and the conviction seems to gain ground that a work of such magnitude ought to come directly to its seaboard terminus without making any connection that would subject it at any point, or for any distance to be affected by the separate interests or separate management of any other work.

THIS DISTRICT.—So far as we have had an opportunity of learning the views and sentiments of the genuine Democracy of the various counties composing the Third District, we have found the feeling upon the subject of the new opposition to Democracy even more decided than we could have hoped for or expected. It is asked by those who have fought the doctrines of Federalism under all the forms and disguises which they may have assumed, whether this new "Know-Nothing" order be not simply another form of the same thing—that same old coon under another cloak. They ask what has become of the Whig party, the former opponent of Democracy, and they find in its stead this newly named "American" "Know-Nothing" party—doing as it had done—warring against Democracy and State rights—carrying on the battle unsuccessfully waged by the Whig party under another name—choosing its present name and ostensible principles as available hobbies to obtain a temporary triumph over the Democratic party. With the rise of "Know-Nothingism" Whiggery has disappeared to a very great extent. A remnant of the old Whig party has refused to go into the new "order," however. There be men of that once proud party, men who were proud to claim political brotherhood with Clay and Webster that will bend the knee to no such Baal. Men who feel that the Atlantic Ocean might as soon be squeezed into a quart measure as the big heart and bold, manly intellect of Henry Clay be brought down to the level of a secret—oath-bound political society.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—We cheerfully lay before our readers the following communication enclosing the annexed letter from a prominent and highly respectable and enterprising citizen of Columbus county. Our own views about the connection have already been placed before our readers, with the arguments, *pro* and *con*, but in these views we are not bigoted. We may prefer one route, but we say build it on either, so that you *build it*. We know and appreciate the patriotic motives of the citizens of Columbus:—

MESSRS EDITORS:—What has become of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad project? Has the Revenue Act engulphed it? I hope not. "*This road must be built.*" is the expression of all our citizens. But who is to commence the work—who is to roll the first stone? The latest intelligence from the counties through which this road is destined to pass, is of the most cheering character. The people of these counties also appear resolved on its construction, and only await our action to commence operations. Has Wilmington become sluggard?—Have her energies been slackened? Or is it not the same spirit of patriotic enterprise and energy for which she has always been distinguished still fresh and burning? The latter I hope is the case. These remarks have been suggested by the perusal of the following highly patriotic letter received a few days since from a prominent citizen of Columbus county, and which I desire you should publish in your columns:—

WHITEVILLE, N. C., March 27th, 1855.

Dear Sir:—I drop you a line in regard to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. enterprise. I believe I am correct in saying that all parties, from Lumberton up, have *ever expected* to *connect* with the *Manchester Road* at this place, or some point *west* of the *Whitemarsh*; and if that location could be agreed upon, and the town of Wilmington would make a liberal subscription, so as to enable us to form the Company and go to work, I have no doubt but that we could reach Charlotte in less than three years, and I can see no reason why we could not do it in two years from the time of commencement of operations.

The two surveys, directed to be made by the Board of Commissioners, might be dispensed with if the people of Wilmington would unite on one route; and, at present, I can't conceive but one feasible one, and that is to start from some point on the Manchester Road, and, in case of a very large business, it would be a mutual benefit for both roads to build a double track from the junction to Wilmington.

So far as myself or my neighbors are concerned, we cannot see that we are to be much benefitted by the Road connecting at this place, as all merchandize will merely pass by and go to Wilmington, or up the country, without being reshipped here. But we all feel, and are deeply interested in building up a *City in our own State*, and thereby becoming a more *free* and *independent State*. If Wilmington *can* and *will raise* the *money* to build a more direct road to Charlotte than to use the Manchester Road, I, for one, will never object; but, as there cannot be but three or four miles gained, and that only by a very expensive route, I do not think it impracticable, and therefore hope that the town of Wilmington will at once decide and adopt a connexion with the Manchester Road, and let us *build* it in at most two years.

If you consider these suggestions worth anything, you can act with them as you deem proper, and, I again say, if we are to avail ourselves of anything, we ought to go to work without delay.

I have just heard from Rockingham. They are anxious to be connected with Wilmington by any way, but think this the only sensible one. Hoping things may all turn out right, I remain

Yours respectfully.

There was quite a collision between the Mormons and the United States troops at Salt Lake City, on New Year's day, commencing at a drinking shop.—Seven or eight persons were shot, but not killed. The Mormons ordered out the "Legion," and the three U. S. Companies under Col. Steptoe stood to their arms. Happily peace was restored without further difficulty. It is believed that the accession of Col. Steptoe as Governor, will take place without any serious opposition.

UNDER CANVASS.—If the survey of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad cannot yet be said to have got the steam up, it is, at least, progressing very fairly under canvass, the survey having pitched their tent a short distance from town, on the direct route from this place to Rutherford, under J. C. McRae, Esq.

By the way, the Books are now open for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Company, and can be found at the various Banks, where those who feel an interest in the matter can contribute their mite.

FAYETTEVILLE & BEAUFORT RAIL ROAD.—A meeting of the commissioners appointed by the Charter, is called to be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the 3d day of May next.

ELECTIONS.—The Know-nothings have carried the City of Louisville, Ky., with a rush. The Whig Fusion Party has been again successful in Iowa.

A subscription is now being taken up to defray the expenses of a Survey of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. to Lumberton, which Survey *has commenced*, under the direction of J. C. McRae, Esq.

☞ We learn from Mr. C. B. Dibble, who has just returned from Georgetown, that he has succeeded in raising the steamboat Major Wm. Barnett, lately snaged and sunk in the Pee Dee, and that she will soon be running again.

☞ The attention of Builders and Contractors is called to the advertisement in this paper for proposals for the erection of a building at Goldsboro' suitable for a Female College.

Democratic Meeting in Goldsborough.

Agreeable to public notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Wayne, was held in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock.

On motion, W. Thompson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and S. D. Phillips and John Wooten, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman called on G. S. Stevenson, Esq., to state the object of the meeting. The latter gentleman responded to the call in a brief, but eloquent and forcible speech, denouncing in withering terms, the policy of the secret oath-bound political society, known as "Know Nothings," a name, which, as he truly remarked, is itself a reproach and a disgrace to an American citizen.

It was moved and carried, that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed J. V. Sherrard, W. S. Barclift, John Robinson, W. B. Edmundson, and Lewis Whitfield.

Dr. Murphy and T. Hooks, Esq. were appointed a committee to wait on Hon. Thomas Ruffin, and request him to address the meeting

After which, the committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following:

WHEREAS, it is not merely the right, but the imperative duty of freemen, to meet together, and give an open and candid expression of their opinions in relation to matters of public policy, and whereas the Democratic party has never shrunk from a free and fearless expression of its principles, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wayne, renew our pledges of devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, the only National party in our Union—a party that embraces in its care the interests of every section, and preserves inviolate the rights of every portion of our beloved country.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce, we recognize the true patriot, the firm defender of the Union and the Constitution, the man of stern integrity, untinctured by sectional jealousy, and to his administration we give our cordial support.

Resolved, That we consider the existence of secret political societies dangerous to the perpetuity of our republican form of government, inimical to the spirit of our free institutions, and tending to the total overthrow of freedom.

Resolved, That the new secret abolition party, known as "Know-Nothings," is the foe of republicanism, and a fit tool in the hands of designing men to work the dissolution of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the late session of Congress.

Resolved, That the present is a momentous crisis in the policy of the United States, and in the safety and interests of the Southern States, and that it is in the patriotism of such men as the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, that the well-being and harmony of the Union are to be maintained, and that we therefore fully concur with our brethren of the District in recommending him as our standard-bearer in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That should our sister counties deem it expedient to hold a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, we respectfully suggest Newbern as the place, and some time in May as the time of holding such Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to attend the Convention, should one be held.

Goldsboro'—Dr. John W. Davis, Josiah Howell, Col. C. J. Nelson, W. R. Bridgers, W. S. Barclift, S. D. Phillips, J. H. Philyaw, Rufus Edmundson, John Robinson, Hiram R. Nixon, Wm. Edmundson.

Stony Creek—Thos. Edwards, Bryant Pate, James. H. Thompson, T. T. Hollowell, Bright Thompson, Major Isam Pate.

New Hope—James Handley, R. W. Best, J. Wooten, C. Bizzle.

Salston—Thos. R. Smith, Henry B. Gardner, C. Best, W. D. Handley.

Davis's—Wm. Outland, Henry Martin, Wm. Jackson, Eldreth Sauls, Jas. Gardiner, Benj. Jones.

Black Creek—Burket Barns, John Hays, John P. Barden, B. Barnes, A. Horn.

Nahunta—Col. W. Hooks, John G. Barnes, Mathew Hooks, John V. Sherard, J. Coley.

Boswell's—William A. Peacock, Henry Finlayson, T. A. Deans, A. Howell.

Fork—Dr. J. Murphey, B. H. Hooks, E. Corr, S. P. Cox.

Cross Roads—C. H. Brogden, E. Smith, Thos. Brogden, Jno. L. Smith.

Buck Swamp—Jno. E. Smith, Spias Best, C. Blackman, E. Rhodes.

Indian Springs—Lewis Whitfield, E. Herring, Dr. James Davis, Jas. F. Kornegay, Dr. James M. Davis.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby returned to the Chairman and Secretaries.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Goldsboro' Tribune, Southern Flag, and Raleigh Standard.

WM. S. THOMPSON, *Ch'n.*

S. D. PHILLIPS, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN WOOTEN, }

Democratic Meeting in Bladen County.

A portion of the Democrats of Bladen County having assembled at the Court House in Elizabethtown on the 6th day of April, 1855, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention, proposed to be held at Clinton, to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress, Colin Monroe was appointed Chairman, and Kenneth McLeod Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, the Chairman appointed Durram Lewis, James W. Lesesne and Daniel Willis to prepare resolutions expressing the same, who reported that

The Democracy of Bladen County, desirous of co-operating with their brethren in the Counties composing this Congressional district and preserving in its integrity their party organization, do

Resolve, That we concur in the propriety of holding a Convention for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent this Congressional district as proposed, to be held at Clinton, in May ensuing.

Resolved, That we appoint delegates, to be designated by the Chairman, to represent this County in said Convention.

This report being submitted, was approved and the Chairman appointed as delegates, Wm. D. McNeill, James Robeson, Rev. Colin Shaw, Wm. N. Whitted, Durham Lewis, Henry B. Jones, Rev. Daniel McDuffie, Benjamin FitzRandolph, James W. Lesesne and Dr. H. H. Robinson.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the list of delegates and the meeting adjourned.

C. MONROE, Chairman.

K. McLEOD, Secretary.

THE NUNNERY VISITATION.—The extraordinary movement of the Massachusetts Legislature in reference to nunneries and Catholic schools attracts attention throughout the United States, and is a general topic of newspaper comment. It appears to be universally condemned. The following remarks are from the New York Commercial Advertiser, a prominent and discreet Protestant journal.

So true is it that "extremes meet," and so true is it that when once men are tempted to infringe, in the slightest degree, perfect freedom of religious opinion and perfect equality of religionists, do they enter upon the high road to religious intolerance and persecution.

It is not safe to introduce religious questions into our popular elections, for the moment you make religious majorities in the legislature you practically make religion a State matter; and the majority never resist the temptation of wielding the power of the State for their own elevation and the depression and oppression—in plain English, the persecution—of those of another creed. We shall be glad if the illustration of this truth given by the Massachusetts Legislature serves to put American citizens upon their guard in this particular.

The Central Road has been completed to Hillsborough and passenger cars commenced running to that town on Wednesday last.

Outrage on a Catholic School.

The Boston Daily Advertiser gives an excited account of outrages alleged to have been committed upon seven ladies, Sisters of Charity, and teachers of a school in the vicinity of Boston, by a committee of the members of the Legislature. The Legislature appointed a special committee to visit the school, and it is alleged that in performing the task, the members behaved indecorously and disrespectfully. The Atlas says:

"The 'gentlemen'—we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title—roamed over the whole house, from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred, or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses, hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel, and showed their respect—as Protestants, we presume—for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror of the desecration of a spot which they believed hallowed.

"While in the chapel the ladies declined holding any conversation with their prosecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any question propounded by the 'committee.' One of the 'gentlemen' accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the rosary suspended round her neck with the other, and asks if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases? The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment; what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors? &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail: the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been."

The statements of the Atlas gave rise to an excited debate in the Legislature, in which its charges were declared unworthy of credit, false as a whole and false in detail; and taking their spirit from the editor's opposition to the American party. A special committee of examination was appointed.

INSPECTION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—Whether the indecorous conduct charged upon the members of the Legislature visiting the Catholic school at Roxbury be proved to the full or not, enough is admited to show great impropriety. The taking of some dozen extra members with them by the committee was a grossly vulgar piece of business, showing a great want of courtesy and dignity. The whole affair seems to have been regarded as an afternoon's frolic, and included a dinner at the Norfolk House, in Roxbury. Indeed, the whole mission of the committee was an egregious blunder, if not an unauthorized abuse of power. There is no nunnery in the whole Commonwealth; a few small schools, like that at Roxbury, of which we have published a description, comprise the Catholic institutions; and of them there has never come to the public ear any rumors of improprieties, restraints, or treatment of pupils which should call for legislative interference, or which would expose them to any penalties of law. The whole movement in the Legislature originated in a spirit of petty persecution unworthy Americans, repugnant to our ideas of religious liberty, and dangerous to the public peace. May it not, too, be regarded as in violation of the very letter of our fundamental law? For the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts, forming the basis of our Government, declares in these words:

"Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in the cases and with the formalities prescribed by the laws."

So, too, the Constitution of the United States declares the same great principle of the inviolability of our households:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

The agitation in the Legislature of the conduct of the committee will be productive of good results, we are sure. It will show how unreasonable and unjust was the order for the visitations; and it will end, we think, in the discharge of the committee from any further service, in that line at least.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

BOUNTY LAND APPLICANTS.—The Washington *Union* says: "The whole number of applications under the bounty land act of March 3, 1855, received at the Pension Office up to April 7, was *fifty thousand five hundred*. Number of applications received for the week ending April 7, nineteen thousand seven hundred. Chief Clerk Cole and his little army of subordinates have literally their hands full of work."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Commissioner Waldo has decided that no one person can receive the aggregate bounty for separate services. In the case of a woman marrying twice, and surviving both husbands, and both entitled to bounty land, she is only entitled to one bounty, but she may make her election under either husband. If there be mi or children living of the non-elected husband, they are also entitled to land. The Commissioner has recently issued a circular, in reply to pressing requests from all parts of the country, from which we make the following extracts:

"1st. Widows who have received forty or more acres of land, and who are applying for the additional bounty granted them under the late act, will not be required to furnish proof of their marriage and the death of their husbands when that evidence has already been furnished, and is on file in this or any other department of the government; but it will be necessary to furnish proof of continued widowhood. The number of the warrant previously granted should be stated in the new application, but it is not absolutely indispensable that it should appear.

"2d. The certificate of a notary public, with his official seal attached, is sufficient, provided he is not an agent for the claimant. Accompanying proof must be furnished of the genuineness of the signature, and the fact established that his commission had not expired at the time the application was made.

"3d. The form on page 7 of the 'instructions and forms' can be used by persons making application for bounty land, under the late act, for services in the navy.

"4th. A case stated is not a case established, and this office will refrain from giving an opinion on suppositious cases, as the facts furnished seldom correspond with those which appear in the formal application."

"Is there any news from the Chimera?" said Mrs. Partington, dropping in upon us suddenly, like a bombshell, on the arrival of the last steamer. She had Ike with her, who immediately seized upon a pair of scissors and began puncturing the top of the desk against which he was standing, at the same time kicking the table at which we were sitting. "Is there any news from the Chimera?". We told her that the news of the Emperor's death was confirmed. "Ah!" said she with a sigh, "war is indeed dreadful when it won't allow people to make their peace when they die. I declare it gives me a nashus at my stomach when I think that men should forget the kindnesses and meannesses of life (she meant amenities) to worry each other by minny rifles and dog's delight. It is them awful military engineers that does it—if they would have civil engineers there now, in a little time the Black Sea of war would become a Pacific ocean." She drummed nervously on a book before her—Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators, herself more eloquent than them all—took a pinch of rappee out of Col. Rhoade's box, and became oblivious, while Ike was turning his attention towards a new inkstand in an attempt to understand its principle from actual experiment, as his hands bore upon each palm a map of the Black Sea.

SHOT THROUGH THE BRAIN AND YET LIVED SEVERAL HOURS.—A post-mortem examination, made on the body of Count Ziegenhorn, who committed suicide in Albany, N. Y., on last Thursday, on account of unrequited love, disclosed the fact that the ball which he discharged at his head, entered at the right side, passed entirely through the brain and struck against the skull on the left side, when its force being spent it sank down two or three inches. Still life was not extinct for eighteen hours afterwards.

[From the Tarboro' Southerner, 7th inst.]

Election of Commissioners and Magistrate of Police.

Monday last was the day prescribed by law for the election of Town Officers, and never in our experience have we witnessed so much feeling manifested. The element of Know-Nothingism was at the bottom of it, the sole and prime cause. It was apparent for days previous, that the Samuelites were training their troops for the encounter, and one of them was heard to say on the morning of the election that "Sam would be about." Yes, and Sam was about busy, active throughout the day, and at the counting of the votes he was "about" as badly crestfallen as any poor chicken we ever saw.

The wire-pullers of the Order, no doubt, thought they had planted their stakes right in selecting two Samuelites, and one true American in the person of Mr. James M. Redmond, whose name they hoped would add strength to their ticket and induce the public to believe he symuathized with their Order.—But Mr. Redmond spurns the Order and holds their principles in utter detestation. He recognizes it as a whig-trap to catch democrats in, and has for the movement a perfect despise. It is surprising to observing men that so transparent a trick cannot be seen through by every one. Poor deluded democrats having once committed themselves to the embraces of Sam, seem not to know the company they are in, and cannot for a moment see how they are used as cat's-paws to scratch the chestnuts out of the fire.

The true American ticket was composed of two native born citizens and a whole souled Irishman, who has allied himself to his adopted country, by long residence, by industry, by an unimpeachable character, and by that most sacred of ties—marriage. No man stands fairer in our community than James Mehegan, a mechanic by profession, a gentleman in his intercourse with his fellow men; but it was his misfortune to have first seen the light of day on Erin's green isle, and for that, Know-Nothings would proscribe him from all offices of honor or profit; and further, he must throw off the religion of his forefathers, or forever be an Ishmaelite among us.

The American (the true American) people are not ready to sanction such harsh measures towards any class of our fellow citizens. It is contrary to an express provision of the Constitution of the United States. It is contrary to the Bill of Rights of all the State Constitutions. It is contrary to the spirit of the age, and woe be to the political future of any man who hangs his hopes upon such a delusion.

The true American ticket prevailed by a decided majority. The following persons were elected:

For Magistrate of Police,
John Norflect.

For Commissioners.
James Mehegan, Nathan Mathewson,
B. W. Mabry.

Extraordinary Duel.

Mr. Thomas Sheridan, in his life of Dean Swift, has recorded an account of a very singular character, who lived in the town of Tipperary. The name of this gentleman was Matthew, and, after a long residence abroad, he returned to Dublin at the latter end of Queen Annie's reign.

At that time party ran very high, but raged nowhere with such violence as in that city, insomuch that duels were every day fought there on that score.

There happened to be at that time two gentlemen in London, who valued themselves highly on their skill in fencing; the name of one of them was Pack, the other Creed—the former a major, the other a captain in the army.

Hearing of these daily exploits in Dublin, they resolved, like two knights-errant, to go over in quest of adventures. Upon inquiry they learned that Mr. Matthew had the character of being one of the first swordsmen in Europe.

Pack rejoiced to find an antagonist worthy of him; and meeting him as he was carried along the street in his chair, jostled the fore-chairman.

Of this Matthew took no notice, as supposing it to be accidental. But Pack afterwad boasted of it in the public coffee-house, saying, that he had purposely offered this insult to that gentleman, who had not the spirit to resent it. There happened to be present a particular friend of Mr. Matthew, of the name of Macnamara, a man of good courage, and reputed the best fencer in Ireland.

He immediately took up the quarrel, and he was sure Mr. Matthew did not suppose the affront intended, otherwise he would have chastised him on the spot; but if the major would let him know where he was to be found, he should be waited on immediately on his friend's return, who was to dine that day a little way out of town.

The major said that he would be at the tavern over the way, where he and his companion would wait their commands.

Immediately on his arrival, Matthew, being made acquainted with what had passed, went from the coffee house to the tavern, accompanied by Macnamara.

Being shown into the room where the gentlemen were, after having secured the door, without any expostulation, Matthew and Pack drew their swords; but Macnamara stopped them, saying he had something to propose before they proceeded to action.

He said, in cases of this nature, he never could bear to be a cool spectator.

"So, sir," addressing himself to Creed, "If you please, I shall have the honor of entertaining you in the same manner."

Creed, who desired no better sport, made no other reply than that of instantly drawing his sword, to work the four champions fell, with the same composure as if it were only a fencing match with foils.

The conflict was of some duration, and maintained with great obstinacy by the two officers, notwithstanding the great effusion of blood from the many wounds which they had received.

At length, quite exhausted, they both fell, and yielded the victory to the superior skill of their antagonists.

Upon this occasion, Matthew gave a remarkable proof of the perfect composure of his mind during the action.

Creed had fallen the first; upon which Pack exclaimed—

"Ah, poor Creed, are you gone?"

"Yes," said Matthew, very composedly, "and you shall *pack* after him," at the same time making a home thrust quite through his body, which threw him to the ground. This was the more remakable, as he was never in his life, either before or after, known to have aimed at a pun.

The number of wounds received by the vanquished parties was very great; and what seems almost miraculous, their opponents were untouched.

The surgeons, seeing the desperate state of their patients, would not suffer them to be removed out of the room where they fought, but had beds immediately conveyed into it, on which they lay many hours, in a state of insensibility.

When they came to themselves, and saw where they were, Pack, in a feeble voice, said to his companion—

"Creed, I think we are the conquerors, for we have kept the field of battle."

For a long time they were despaired of; but to the astonishment of every one, they both recovered.

When they were able to see company, Matthew and his friend attended them daily, and a close intimacy afterward ensued, as they found them men of probity, and of the best dispositions, except in this Quixotic idea of dueling, whereof they were now perfectly cured.

PEACE RESTORED AT CINCINNATI.—*Result of the Election.*—The disgraceful riots at Cincinnati seem to have been brought to a close. The papers from that city, as late as Saturday, announce a perfect restoration of peace and order. The Commercial states that not only had certificates of election been granted to all the democratic candidates, but that Mr. Faran has been sworn in as mayor, and will enter upon his duties to-day. His majority is 1,333, and to show that there could have been no great amount of illegal voting, as charged, the Commercial states that the vote last October, (when the majority for the know-nothing candidate for Supreme Judge was 6,425,) was only 96 less than it is now—in other words the democratic vote has increased 3,427 and the k. n. decreased 3,331, making a clear democratic gain of 6,758.

In the 11th and 12th wards, where the ballots for Mayor were destroyed by the mob, the vote for magistrate is the criterion by which the result is arrived at. The Know-Nothings, it is said, have a majority of the Councils and will contest the election of the Mayor and other officers. The Gazette, (know-nothing,) expresses the opinion that the democratic candidates were entitled to their certificates of election, and adds that under the circumstances, they are glad they have obtained them.

Exclusion of Foreigners from Office.

BOSTON, April 9th.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day adopted a resolution, with only one dissenting voice, declaiming that no foreigners shall be eligible to office.

[Correspondence of the Union.]

Reception of Hon. James A. Peden.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 1, 1855.

On the 25th of January last was formally recognised by the government of Buenos Ayres the Hon. James A. Peden as minister resident for the United States. The government was disposed to make his reception as brilliant as possible. The carriage of state was sent by the governor for the minister's use, and in it, accompanied by the Hon. Joseph Graham, United States consul, and Commander W. F. Lynch, of the sloop-of-war Germantown, he was conducted to the palace of the government. He was received at the entrance by a battalion of soldiery, who formed a line on either side to the door of the saloon, through which, headed by a band of music, he, with his aids, passed.

In the saloon were assembled all the members of the government, the members of the Ex. Ma. House of Justice, the president of the council of the clergy, and other bodies, civil and military. The minister then, at the moment of presenting his credentials to the governor, made a neat speech, which was replied to by his excellency. At the close of the ceremony, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the fort, which was responded to by a similar salute from the United States sloop-of-war Germantown.

General Peden was received with more honor than was ever before shown to a minister of his rank, and with as much as could be shown to an ambassador from the proudest court of Europe. This was truly gratifying to the American residents, as it shows a disposition on the part of the government to increase and strengthen the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Buenos Ayres.

I give below a translation from the Tribune of January 26:

Mr. Peden addressed the governor as follows:

"Your excellency: The United States have named me their minister resident. I am instructed by the President of that republic to present to your excellency the credentials which verify that character.

"It is in obedience to the wishes of that government from whom I bring credentials, and from which I was expressly charged by the President to assure your excellency of the desire of cultivating the most liberal and friendly relations between the respective governments and citizens of the United States and those of Buenos Ayres. Being peculiarly a commercial people, they trust, by prosperous developments, and by avoiding unnecessary interventions in the domestic affairs of other nations and people, that they will secure a national prosperity, permanent and happy.

"It will be my constant solicitude, during my official residence near the government of your excellency, by a strict adhesion to these principles, to augment the amity which now so happily exists.

"Allow me to present your excellency my credentials as minister resident of the United States of America."

His excellency, Gov. Obligado, answered as follows:

"The government of the State of Buenos Ayres feel a lively satisfaction at receiving the credentials with which the government of the United States accredit you to reside in this State.

"Nothing can be more eloquent, senor minister, for this government than your presence, in person, to assure us of the good wishes of the government of the United States for cultivating those liberal and friendly relations that should link closer both governments, and the citizens of the Union with those of Buenos Ayres.

"The commercial franchise and the development of the industry which our country so truly desires, will be powerful incitements in drawing close that bond of union which now so closely unites the two countries by the similarity of their political principles.

"Such are the high hopes which animate this government, and which will, without doubt, be realized by your residence in this State for our mutual prosperity." X. Y. Z.

Storming of the Malakoff Redoubt—Five Hundred Zouaves Killed.

Describing the recent storming of a Russian redoubt by the French, the London Times says, editorially:

"It appears by the last accounts that the purpose of the allied generals is still fixed on the prosecution of the siege by means of a bombardment, followed by an assault.

"Two experimental attacks have been made by the French in two different ways, which serve to show that it is not easy to gain an advantage over our indefatigable antagonist. It appears from both the Russian and French reports that in the night of the 21st of February the Russians succeeded in throwing up with great rapidity a new redoubt on the right bank of the careening harbor.

"Within forty eight hours General Canrobert resolved to force the new position, and the attack was made before the work had been completed. A large body of French troops, under General Monet, advanced in the night of the 23d against the redoubt. The Zouaves rushed upon the intrenchments with the utmost bravery, and a sanguinary contest ensued, which cost nearly 500 of these admirable soldiers.

"The Russian infantry regiments of Selenghinski and Vylhynia, under Gen. Kroustchoff, defended the work with great steadiness; and, after a severe combat, the French column was compelled to retreat. This unfortunate result has been attributed to several causes—the disclosure by spies of the French plan of attack; the fire of the Russian vessels in the harbor, and from the surrounding forts; and a want of steadiness on the part of one portion of the assailants, who are said to have left the Zouaves to bear the blunt of the engagement.

"We are unable to determine with certainty what amount of truth there may be in these statements, but it is undoubtedly true that the Russians appear to have expected the attack, and had occupied the position with a small army rather than with a detachment in proportion to its extent. On the side of the French the force consisted of only half a brigade of Zouaves, 1,600 strong, two battalions of marines, 2,300 strong, and 400 volunteers—in all less than 4,500 men.

"The Russians were 10,000 strong, and the unfortunate Zouaves fell into a regular ambuscade. Nevertheless, such was the dauntless vigor of these troops that they stormed the redoubt and held one-half of it against fearful odds, when the Russians succeeded in outflanking the column; the marines were separated from the Zouaves and driven back in all directions, and the latter were completely surrounded by the enemy.

"A second time they succeeded by sheer hand to hand fighting in completing the capture of the redo

The Shirt-tail Fight.

Said my grandfather one evening.

"About fifty of us had been engaged for several days in performing a secret duty, and were returning. We had to pass very near the British lines, and to avoid being taken, and also to save a wide circuit of miles, we resolved to encamp in a secret place we knew of, through the day, and under the shadows of night pass unseen on the direct course of General Morgan's camp. The day was beautiful, and the spot we had chosen for our resting place was on those grassy nooks, shut out apparently from the rest of the world by lines of hills, impenetrable under brush, and a gigantic forest; a small, but clear and deep stream ran by it, and the sun was at such a declination as to throw half of the little spot in the shade. We laid down our arms, relieved ourselves of knapsacks, and spreading the scanty store upon the grass, ate with a good appetite, refreshed ourselves from the limpid waters of the stream, and then each amused himself as he could.

"After resting awhile, some went in to bathe, and one by one as the pleasure seemed to increase, followed until the whole party were in the stream. This lasted for about half an hour, and most of us had returned to the shore and were dressing, when a new feature was given to the scene by one of the number saying that he was going to wash his shirt. Now, most of us had worn these peculiar garments two, three and four weeks, and some even longer, without their having been once washed, and there is no doubt of their needing it very much; for, mind you, the men in those days who could afford two shirts—who'e shirts—was a curiosity. The idea, therefore, was a good one, and many immediately began disrobing himself again, and soon were busy as washerwomen, rubbing away like fulling-mills. As the pieces were finished, they were hung in the sun on the limbs of trees, or spread out on the grass. Many were still engaged in their washing; some were wrestling, some jumping, some collected in knots, telling stories; nearly all naked as the day they were born; in fact, as happy as fellows could be with one shirt, and that drying in the sun, and but a morsel in the knapsack, when we were startled—yes, indeed, really frightened—by a volley of musketry, the balls of which whistled by us, fortunately only making a few slight flesh wounds.

"The sound of musketry, although it surprised us at first, we were too much accustomed to hearing to remain long under a panic; so, the next moment found each man of us in the possession of his musket, and himself covered by a tree. We had not long to wait before a large body of British broke through the underbrush, which had before concealed them, and rushed with fixed bayonets upon us. But their progress was suddenly checked by our fire, which laid a large number of them dead before us. We had not time to reload, when the enemy again charged down upon us, and we were forced to give way. We ran some distance, and reloaded, stood our ground.—Up to this time we had not thought of the condition we were in, when one of the officers all at once cried out: 'Boys, will you lose your shirts?' then casting our eyes around quickly, we gave a shout. 'Now for our shirts!' and rushed forward like so many naked devils. As soon as the British came to our view, we poured in a well directed fire, and immediately charged with the bayonet. So suddenly had this movement been made that, having supposed that we were still running the other way, they were completely surprised, and then came their turn to run. After them we shouted still with our new watchword, 'Shirts!' The officers of the enemy having at length succeeded in securing the attention of their men, wheeled them, and gave us a return fire, which killing, as we supposed, some of our party, we again took to our heels; and the red-coats, taking up our cry of 'Shirts!' came pell-mell after us. Again we turned and charged the British running, they in turn again charging upon us, each party shouting 'Shirts!' until finally it became a regular shirt-tail fight.

"At length, becoming somewhat exasperated with the game, and constantly reminded of our shirts by the enemy screaming it in our ears, and recollecting, too, that we would not cut a very pretty figure returning to quarters *sans culottes*, we made one desperate charge, and finally succeeded in gaining the day by driving the British from the field. Several of our party were wounded, but none killed. Not so with the British. The dead were scattered all over the little green space, and through the woods; and be putting on our garments, and leaving the dead to be buried by their own people, we took the circuitous route which we had avoided in the morning (thereby having been obliged to fight a little battle) and reached the camp about midnight, where we caused no little merriment, and often afterward, as we related our adventure of the 'shirt-tail' fight.

The Deserter Riely not an Irishman.

A late number of the *Union* has an article in which the following occurs:

"But there is another picture. When the Mexican war broke out on this side of the Rio Grande, nearly the entire regular army was composed of foreigners and adopted citizens. How they fought, and fighting fell, the history of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma will tell. The war progressed, and the native American press predicted, that the moment the Catholic Irish found themselves in Mexico, where Catholicity is the common and the established belief, they would go over to Santa Anna in clouds. History will say how false the prophecy proved. The adopted citizen was among the first on every field during the long and brilliant struggle. Whether following his leader at Buena Vista, and Monterey, at Cerro Gordo, at Molino del Rey, or at Chapultepec, he was rarely found wanting. It is true, there was an exception in the case of *Riley and his companions*, who were fearfully punished in the face of the whole army, amid the execrations of their indignant countrymen."

The italics above are our own; and we have used them, and indeed quoted the whole paragraph in order to call attention to the fact, which seems not before to have been noticed, but which is worthy of note, at this time, when there is so great a disposition with some to heap obloquy indiscriminately upon foreigners, and to seek every occasion to do so. Foreigners, doubtless as any other class who might be held up to peculiar criticism and subjected to a sifting process, may present real faults enough to answer for to public opinion; but because they may be the objects of a temporary—we may almost say a factious and cultivated prejudice—it by no means follows that every instance of crime and turpitude cited against them is either true or proximates to truth. Riely, whose desertion in Mexico has been made the theme of indignant allusion throughout the country, whenever the eloquent vituperation of a native press was in want of a climax, was *not* an Irishman, but a native of the United States. "Rieley," if we recollect rightly the name of the famous deserter, was only an *alias*, adopted for convenience or prudence. That the impression of Riely's being an Irishman should have so long prevailed uncontradicted, shows how sedulously injurious charges without foundation may be circulated, and how unhesitatingly received, when there exists a predisposition to credulity in a large class of the public.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

We were at Union court this week, and had an opportunity to converse with the people with regard not only to the amount of money that County would subscribe to the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad, but of the approaching canvass for Congress.

On Tuesday a preliminary meeting was held to make arrangements for holding mass meetings, where the people will be addressed upon the importance of building the Railroad now chartered, running through their county. The Chairman, Major Covington, in explaining the object of the meeting made an elaborate and able speech in favor of immediate and energetic action in the premises, and we think satisfied every one present of the vast benefit that would accrue to the people by its construction.

In obedience to a call we also submitted a few remarks; after which T. H. Ashe, Esq., the Senator from Anson and Union, in response to a call, explained the provisions of the Charter and made it clear that it was one of the most liberal ever granted by the State. Mr. A.'s speech was able and conclusive and made a deep impression.

We do not entertain a doubt but that the Road will be built, and that Union will take her full quota of the stock. Gen. A. J. Dargan was in attendance on the Court, and informed us that he was fully in the field for Congress. He is a gentleman of ability, and has served his County several years in the Legislature, and we have no doubt he is one of the strongest men in his party. Union is right side up with care, and we hear on all hands that she will give the gallant Craige over 100 increased majority. He will beat Dargan, or any other man the Whigs may start, at least 1500.—*Charlotte Democrat, April 6th.*

To the Officers and Soldiers, and the Descendants of the Officers and Soldiers, of the Army of the Revolution.

It is suggested, wherever a standard was raised, a sword drawn, or gun fired in defence of liberty, or one drop of Revolutionary blood remains, that you call meetings throughout the Union and pass resolutions binding yourselves, and urging your children and friends to bind themselves, to vote for no man, whatever may be his political opinions, in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, unless he pledge himself, if elected, to do an act of long-deferred justice in voting the half-pay for life solemnly promised by a Continental Congress to keep together a suffering, starving army on the brink of ruin, by whose patience, perseverance, faith and valor the present generation are indebted for a free and independent Government.

The old cry that the Government was too poor to pay their honest debts can with truth exist no longer; but now, with an overflowing treasury, the ballot-box, and that alone, is your only hope and last resort.

Friends and lovers of our glorious Revolution and of our glorious Declaration of Independence from British rule, be firm and steadfast like your forefathers! When elections take place, be prepared to make one grand rally, rush to the polls and the ballot-box, deposite your votes for men upon whom you can rely to obtain for you your long-neglected rights. Do not consider yourselves humble petitioners or servile beggars to a body without heart or soul, but consider yourselves Americans and freemen; that you have it in your power, through the ballot-box, of making yourselves heard in tones of thunder throughout the halls of Congress.

A DESCENDANT OF A GENERAL OFFICER,
Who asks nothing for himself of Government.

It is hoped that editors throughout the Union loving justice and national integrity, will give the above one or more insertions in their journals.

The Funeral of the Emperor Nicholas.—Imposing and Affecting Scenes.

A St. Petersburg letter, dated March 12, gives the following account of the funeral of the late Czar:

"The funeral of the Emperor took place yesterday. At daybreak an extraordinary movement was observable in the capital—people hastening to secure places to witness the procession. In some houses which were well situated windows were let for as much as 100 roubles, (the rouble is something over 4f.) At nine o'clock in the morning the first salvo of artillery, fired from the citadel of St. Petersburgh, intimated to the public that the ceremony was about to commence; at ten o'clock a second salvo was fired to announce that the cortege was to form itself in the order fixed by Count Gurjew, president of the commission for the funeral; and at eleven o'clock a third salvo announced that the funeral courtege had commenced its march. I cannot describe to you the anxiety of the people to render the last homage to him whom they were accustomed to consider as a demigod, and, as, at a later period, charged by the Divinity to combat for the holy orthodox religion and holy Russia. Everywhere, as the body passed, the spectators made the sign of the cross, and most of them, when they knelt down touched the earth with their forehead, weeping bitterly. At the different churches the procession halted, and the various ranks of the clergy paid homage to the ashes of the chief of the orthodox Russian Church. Prayers for Divine mercy to the soul of the deceased were offered up in every place of worship, and Nicholas himself was called on as chief of the church to address prayers to God to give force to Russia to combat with success for her rights and her territory. Cannon continued to fire until the coffin reached the Cathedral of Paul and Peter. The service for the dead of the Greco-Russian church was then celebrated, and salvos, fired by the troops, announced the end of the ceremony. The evening was far advanced before the crowds of people who assembled to witness the ceremony ceased to fill the streets. In addition to the thunder of artillery and the roll of the muffled drums, the sound of military music playing funeral marches was to be heard. The death of the Czar has produced a certain degree of agitation which our government, autocratic as it is, has not been able to prevent. The ceremony displayed a character of magnificence and grandeur worthy of the deceased Czar. Everything passed off in good order.

Shamyl and his Son.

Within the last few weeks Shamyl has been rejoiced by the return of his son, who, eleven years ago, when of tender age, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the Russians. Since then Shamyl had not heard of the boy, and long ago gave him up for lost. It appears, however, that when he was captured, the Russian General, Prince Woronzoff, sent him to St. Petersburg, where the late Emperor took a liking to the lad, and had him educated in the Military Academy.

It happened last year that Shamyl, in some sudden surprise, took several Russian ladies prisoners, among whom was the Princess Tascharawaddy. They were conducted to one of Shamyl's mountain fastnesses, and confined there as prisoners of war, but treated with the respect and decorum due to their rank and sex. The Governor-General of Tiflis sent a flag of truce to Shamyl to demand the release of the captured ladies, offering a large sum of money and the liberty of several Circassian ladies, who had been made prisoners by the Russians. But Shamyl replied that if his son were alive, and the Russians would restore him, he would release all the lady-captives. The Emperor Nicholas sent for young Shamyl, gave him his liberty, and fitted him out with the needful equipments to undertake the long journey. The exchange took place in the end of January.—Young Shamyl, who, when at St. Petersburg, was not required to abjure the Moslem creed, has profited by his involuntary *sejour* at the Russian capital, and has now returned to his overjoyed father an accomplished cavalier, with a comparatively civilized education. It is said that he entertains great gratitude to the Emperor for his personal treatment, but it is not impossible that his return to his native mountains may have an effect on the future mode of Circassian warfare, and the introduction of more civilized manners and customs generally among his countrymen.

The following was related to me by one of the Prussian officers of the 6th Cuirassiers, (Emperor of Russia,) who were sent, in the year 1842, to St. Petersburg as a deputation from the regiment to congratulate the Czar on his having been five-and-twenty years Colonel of that corps. Nicholas, who received the officers with marked distinction, took them *in propria persona* to inspect his different military establishments, and, among others, to the School for Cadets, where all the lads were drawn up in a long hall. The Emperor, closely followed by the Prussian stopped before one of the youngest cadets, patted his cheeks with both hands, and then lifting him up, kissed him most affectionately. Then, turning to the Prussians, he said: "Gentlemen, you will never guess who this lad is. He is the son of my most bitter enemy, the Circassian chieftain Shamyl, who has placed him under my care for his education!"—*London Daily News.*

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTIONS.—Gold is not by any means the only product that the World is destined to derive in abundance from California. Already her crops of wheat are such as to astonish farmers on the eastern wing of our continent, while her potatoes and vegetables of all kinds are marvels in magnitude and excellence. Grapes, it is known, are indigenous and of excellent quality, and efforts are making to produce from them a good light wine (much better than whiskey, brandy or rum) with every prospect of success. Lately we hear of a lot of oranges, produced in gardens at Los Angeles, which are pronounced as delicious as any ever tasted. Figs, peas, peaches, apricots and other fine fruits grow in abundance and to great perfection, the single exception to this being the apple, which, it is said, does not equal the apples grown in the East. By the time the Pacific Railroad is done we may expect California to supply a large portion of the Union with wine and fruit. It is remarkable that, with a large population of Chinese and constant intercourse with the Chinese ports, no effort has yet been made to cultivate the tea-plant in California. A climate and soil so genial to other branches of the vegetable kingdom, would most probably be favorable to this plant. If experiments with it should prove successful and California should, in future, supply us and other nations with tea, it would be worth to her as much as a renewal of all her auriferous deposits, which must, of course, diminish perceptibly in the course of years.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS continue to suffer severely in all the civil suits brought against them by passengers for injuries received by railway accidents.—In Canada, lately, a Mr. Batchelder, of Waukegan, Ill., has recovered from the Buffalo and Brantford Railway Company the sum of $6,000 in a suit instituted by him for the loss of one of his legs and the severe injury of the other by an accident on that road.

Poole Resolutions.

We have seen nothing in the history of the Poole excitement equal to the following preamble to the resolutions of the Empire Club of Baltimore. It reads as follows:

"Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from us our friend and acquaintance William Poole, of New York city; and the peculiar, outrageous, and aggravated circumstances under which *said deed* was committed call upon us in tones not to be unheeded to express our abhorrence and detestation of the manner of his taking off, &c."

We hope the club meant no disrespect; but the language used seems to require explanation.

Political.

HARTFORD, April 9—The Union ticket nominated by the democrats in this city against the know-nothings, was supported to-day by the anti-know-nothing whigs in the city election, and the Union ticket carried four of the six aldermen, and thirteen of the twenty-four councilmen. The know-nothings are said to be routed on the full vote.

RAINING BRIMSTONE.—A gentleman from Chulahoma, Mississippi, informs us that there was "a shower of brimstone" in that vicinity during the last rain, about two weeks since. Particles of brimstone (he says) were scraped from the ground the day after the rain by spoonfulls; and by tasting and burning were fully decided to be brimstone, and nothing else! Brimstone is said, also, to have fallen throughout De Soto and Marshall counties, Mississippi, during the same rain; and reports of a similar shower were in circulation here about the same time. We hope our Mississippi friends are not alarmed. Such showers frequently occur in the tropics and adjacent countries when the trees are in bloom. The pollen of the flowers is taken up by the wind and distributed far and near, and out of such material was our shower of brimstone made.—*Memphis Eagle.*

HIGH PRICE OF FLOUR IN NEW YORK.—Flour has risen to thirteen dollars a barrel for choice brands, and twelve to twelve and a half for good ordinary flour, such as bakers use. This is higher than flour has rated in New York for many years. In 1837, when the flour warehouse of Eli Heart & Co. was broken open by a mob, it sold at from $11 87 to $12 per barrel.

☞ RAIL ROAD MEETING AT HARRELL'S STORE.—There will be a Railroad meeting held at Harrell's Store, in New Hanover county, on Thursday, the 19th inst., to take into consideration the feasibility of making Leasbury instead of Whitesville the startig point of the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad. All persons who feel an interest in the matter are earnestly requested to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

April 13th, 1855 1t.

☞ CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A general meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 19th of April, 1855. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.

H. A. LONDON, Sec'ry.

March 10, 1855. 158-tm

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

☞ IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, dyspeptics! think of it, all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot, 120 Arch Street. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. 176-2wd&w

The testimonials Professor Holloway has received from thousands of persons in the Union, grateful for the benefit they have derived by using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, are convincing proofs of their efficacy, and as no restraint is required while using them, they are invaluable as a companion, either at home or abroad; the friend of the afflicted, the exterminator of suffering; the citizens of the Union, should never be without these invaluable remedies, which if handy, when wanted, will prove a blessing more easily conceived than described, as they will cure the most desperate wounds, ulcers, and sores. They are sold at all Medicine Stores, throughout the Union, and at Professor Holloway's, Wholesale Depot, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassua-street, New York.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 25c., 63¢., and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorde are affixed to each box.

MARRIED

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., at Orange Street Baptist Church, by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. R. M. C PARKER, to Miss MATILDA LINGUISH.

In Brunswick County, by R. W. Rutland Esq., MR. SAMUEL BELL, to Mrs. OLEF PIGOTT, daughter of William and Ann Frink.

Also, in Smithville, by Rev. J. N. Andrews, Mr. GEORGE W. WESCOTT, to Miss SARAH A. SWAIN, daughter of Jno. C., and Mary Swain. [Herald please copy.]

DIED.

In Baltimore, on the 1st inst, JOHN A. GREEN, Esq., of Goldsboro', N. C., aged about 51 years. Mr. Green had been for many years County Court Clerk of Wayne, and was among the most respected and respectable citizens of that county.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now opening an entirely new and beautiful stock of Spring Goods, which we are offering at greater bargains than ever before known in this city, and to which we most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.

Our stock of ladies dress goods is complete, and of the most fashionable style; among which may be found Muslins, Barges, DeLanes, Tissues, Challys, French Cambrics and Ginghams; with 1,000 pieces of American and English Calicoes,—together with a full stock of Housekeeping and Plantation Goods, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Tickings, Homespuns, Apron Checks, Negro Cloths, blue and white Spun Cotton, &c., &c. Our stock has been purchased since the recent great decline in prices for nett cash, and will be sold to cash buyers at a very slight advance on cost. We would inform our friends that we still adhere to the one price system, that we are willing to show our Goods, and that in no case do we urge a person to buy from us beyond their pleasure.

HEDRICK & RYAN,
April 12.—32-tf. Market street.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 28th of April (inst.,) for erecting and completing a brick building for a Female College, to be erected in the town of Goldsborough, Wayne county, North Carolina, of the following dimensions, viz: The main building to be fifty by fifty feet—two wings, each fifty-five by thirty-eight feet—the walls of the main building to be forty-eight feet high from bottom of foundation; walls of the wings to be thirty-eight feet high from bottom of foundation; the first story to be finished ten feet high, the second eleven feet high, the third and fourth each to be ten feet high. All the materials to be furnised by the contractor.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and any information given, by calling on the Rev. James H. Brent, President of the Goldsborough Female College.

The bids will be directed to William K. Lane, President of the Board of Stockholders, Goldsborough, N. C.

April 13th. 32-2t.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY,

WHO may visit Wilmington, will not only find the *Largest and best Assortment of Clothing* at Scott & Baldwin's, but they will also be enabled to select from the assortment of UMBRELLAS one of the best made articles ever offered. Scott & Baldwin are the sole agents for one of the LARGEST UMBRELLA MANUFATORIES in the United States, and can sell Scotch, Gingham and Silk Umbrellas at astonishingly low figures. Don't fail to buy at this House.

April 13th, 1855. 32-tf.

"LEGHORN AND BRAID FLATS."—Girls' Fine Trimmed and Untrimmed Flats. Also, Wide Brim Leghorn and Braid, untrimmed, for school Flats.

April 13, 1855. C. MYERS.

FINE PANAMA HATS.—Opened, this day, a few dozen Gents' Fine Dress Panama Hats, a splendid article.

April 13, 1855 C. MYERS.

A FINE LOT of Gold Head Walking Canes, on Whalebone and Malacca Joints, just opened.

April 13, 1855. C. MYERS.

FRESH from New York, *per Schr. W. H. Smith*, 25 bbls. L. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 25 bags best old Gov. Java Coffee; 200 bags Table Salt; 5 hhds. of prime Yellow Sugars; low for cash, at

April 6, 1855. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	24	@ 25	NAVAL STORES,		
BEEF CATTLE,			Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.		
₱ 100 lbs	6 00	@ 9 00	*Virgin dip.	1 84	@ 1 92
BRICKS, ₱ M.	7 00	@12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@ 2 40
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			Hard	0 00	@ 1 4
Tallow	16	@ 17	Tar, ₱ bbl.	1 85	@ 1 90
Adamantine	25	@ 30	Pitch	1 75	@ 0 00
Sperm	32	@ 50	Rosin, No. 1,	1 35	@ 1 65
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			do. No. 2,	1 15	@ 1 20
Java	15	@ 16	do. No. 3,	1 05	@ 1 15
Laguayra	13	@ 14	Sp'ts Turp.,		
Rio	12	@ 13	₱ gallon	00	@ 39
St. Domingo	11	@ 12	Varnish, ₱ gal,	20	@ 30
COTTON, ₱ lb.	8	@ 9	OILS, ₱ gallon.		
CORN MEAL,			Sperm	1 25	@ 2 00
₱ bush	1 00	@ 1 05	Linseed, raw	95	@ 1 00
DOMESTICS.			do. boiled	00	@ 1 10
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@ 8	Whale	95	@ 1 00
Yarn, ₱ lb.	00	@ 17	Rosin	20	@ 75
EGGS, ₱ doz	16	@ 18	POTATOES,		
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			Sweet, ₱ bush.	90	@ 1 00
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@ 2 00	Irish, do	0 00	@ 0 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	45	@ 50	do. ₱ bbl.	0 00	@ 5 00
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.		
Mullets	6 75	@ 0 00	N. C. Bacon,		
Mackerel, No 1		@20 00	Hams	12	@ 12½
do. No. 2		@12 00	Middlings	0	@ 10
do. No. 3		@ 5 50	Shoulders	00	@ 9½
do. No. 4	0 00	@0 00	Hog round	10½	@ 10½
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@00 00	Western Bacon,		
Herrings, East	4 50	@ 6 00	Middlings	8½	@ 9
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@ 0 00	Shoulders	7½	@ 8
do. do. cut,		0 00	N. C. Lard	00	@ 11½
Dry Cod,			West'n do	00	@ 00
₱ cwt	0 00	@ 4 00	Butter	30	@ 32
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			Cheese	00	@ 00
Canal	12 00	@14 00	Pork, Mess, ₱		
N. C. brands	9 50	@10 25	bbl.	16 50	@17 00
GRAIN, ₱ bush.			do. Prime	00 00	@00 00
Corn ₱ 56 lbs.	00	@ 95	Beef, Mess	00 00	@00 00
Oats	00	@ 00	do. Fulton		
WhiteBeans	0 00	@ 1 40	Market	00 00	@00 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@ 90	POULTRY		
do. Ground	1 35	@ 1 75	Chickens, live	18	@ 35
Rice, rough	0 00	@ 1 10	do. dead	35	@ 40
do., clean,			Turkeys, live	12½	@ 1 25
₱ lb	5¼	@ 0	do. dead, lb	12½	@ 15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			SALT,		
Eastern	0 00	@ 1 25	Alum ₱ bush	00	@ 00
Northern	1 00	@ 1 05	Liverpool ₱ sack,		
IRON, ₱ lb.			ground	1 20	@ 1 35
English, ass'd	4¼	@ 00	do. fine	0 00	@ 0 00
American, ref.	5½	@ 00	SUGARS, ₱ lb.		
do. sheer	0	@ 00	Porto Rico	6½	@ 8
do. hoop	0	@ 7	New Orleans	5	@ 7
Swede	5½	@ 00	Muscovado	5½	@ 7
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@ 0 00	Loaf & crush	10	@ 11
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			Clarified and		
Whiskey	43	@ 45	Granulated	5	@ 9
N. E. Rum	55	@ 00	SOAP, ₱ lb.	4	@ 7½
Gin	55	@ 60	SHINGLES, ₱ M.		
Brandy	55	@ 60	Contract	5 00	@ 6 00
do Apple	75	@ 1 00	Common	2 00	@ 2 50
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			STAVES, ₱ M.		
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@ 8 00	W. O. Bbl	20 00	@25 00
Wide do	0 00	@ 0 00	R. O. Hhd.	15 00	@20 00
Scantling	0 00	@ 0 00	Ash Head'g	0 00	@00 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			TIMBER, ₱ M.		
Cuba	23	@ 25	Shipping	0 00	@ 0 00
N. Orleans	26	@ 28	Mill, prime	6 50	@ 9 50
NAILS, ₱ lb.			do. inferior to		
Cut	5¼	@ 5½	ordinary	4 00	@ 5 50
Wrought	10	@ 12½	TALLOW, ₱ lb.	12	@ 12½

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, coop erage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. ——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1½ per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem
New York	1½ " "	Virginia	0 " "
Boston	1½ " "	Charleston	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a $	40
Rosin and Tar, do	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	50
Flour, do	00	a	30
Rice, per 100 pounds	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	1 00	a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	6
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do	55	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	0	a	6
Rice per 100 lbs.			00

TO BOSTON

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do	0 65	a	75
Lumber, per M	7 00	a	9 00
Peanuts, ₱ bushel,	00	a	8
Rough Rice, ₱ bushel,	00	a	8

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12TH, 1855.

TURPENTINE — Ruled steady at last Thursday's quotation up to Monday when an advance took place of 5 cents on soft and 15 cents on hard; and on Tuesday there was a further advance, with sales at $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.; on Wednesday the market receded 10c. from the advance,. There has been an active demand from shippers and distillers, and the receipts for the week have been heavier than those of the previous one. The sales foot up 21,607 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	4,485	1 84	2 30	1 30
Friday	4,469	1 84	2 30	1 30
Saturday	2,170	1 84	2 30	1 40
Monday	4,725	1 84 2 30 @ 2 35	1 30 @ 1 45	
Tuesday	4,500	2 00	2 50	1 50
Wednesday	1,258	2 00 2 40@ 2 50	1 40 @ 1 50	

No sales this morning. Some 1,400 bbls. on market, for which $2 40 has been offered for yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—But little has been doing since our last review. The market ruled inactive at Thursday's quotation up to Saturday, when there was considerable animation, and sales were made at 40 cents. Since then prices have gone down a shade, and at the time of closing our enquiries this morning have a further downward tendency—buyers showing little or no disposition to operate over 38 cents; sellers generally are holding at higher figures. The week's sales foot up 1,788 bbls. as follows:

Saturday	1,569 bbls. at	40 cents ₱ gallon.	
Monday	109	40	"
Do.	10	39	"
Tuesday	50	39	"
Wednesday	100	39	"

TAR—Continues in fair demand for shipping purposes, and receipts light;—prices have fluctuated from $1 80 to $1 90 ₱ bbl., according to quality—and last sales were made at $1 85. The sales reach only 2,043 bbls., viz:

Thursday	779 bbls. at	$1 80@1 90	₱ bbl.
Friday	627	1 90	" "
Saturday	292	1 85	" "
Monday	70	1 90	" "
Tuesday	200	1 85	" "
Wednesday	75	1 85	" "

ROSIN—Common has remained in active demand for the week, but owing to the small receipts, the transactions have been limited; supply light. The price advanced 5 cents on Saturday, with sales at $1 15 for large bbls.; since then the market has ruled firm. The sales reach only 4,200 bbls., viz:

Friday	1,600 bbls. at	$1 10 for large bbls.	
Saturday	2,000	1 15	" "
Monday	600	1 10 @ 1 15	" "

No sales since Monday. In other grades there is very little doing. 200 bbls. No. 1 sold on Monday at $1 35@$1 65 ₱ bbl., as in quality. No. 2 is nominal at quotations in table.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand, and little or none in first hands. A lot of 42 bags Rio sold on Saturday at 11¾ cents ₱ lb., 90 days. See table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.

CORN MEAL—The supply on market is light; but prices remain about the same. We quote at $1 @ $1 05 ₱ bushel, as in quantity.

COTTON—Has exhibited more activity during the week and prices have improved a shade on former rates; the receipts have been very small. There is a fair demand at present from buyers at our quotations. The sales reach only 126 bales, viz: On Friday, 7 bales at 8 cents for low middling; Monday, 40 do. at 8 @ 8¼ cents for assorted grades; Wednesday, 60 do at 9 cents for middling; and this morning 19 do. at 9 cents ₱ lb. for good middling.

EMPTY BARRELS—But little has been done in Spirits Turpentine barrels, and we notice a full stock on market. We refer to our table for quotations, as in quantity and size of bbls.

FLOUR—There has been considerable animation in the market since our last review, and prices have advanced 50 @ 75 cents on former quotations. The stock here at present is very small, and there is a good demand. Several parcels have been received from up country, and sold readily at our figures. The sales have been as follows, from store and wharf: Wilmington brands at $9 25, $9 50@$9 62½ for super., and $9 50 @ $10 ₱ bbl. for family—the sales previous to Saturday were made at lowest figures;—since then it has commanded our highest price, and sellers are firm in holding at $9 62½ @ $9 75 for super., and $10 @ $10 25 for family, as in quantity. A small lot of Fayetteville superfine retailed from wharf at $9 62½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts of CORN have been light for some time past, and in consequence the supply in dealers hands' has been materially reduced. About 1,800 bushels received from Hyde county this week, and sold at 95 cents ₱ 56 lbs.—being an advance of 5 @ 8 cents on last cargo sale. There is a good demand existing, and parcels would sell readily at above figure.——OATS—Are in demand, and two or three cargoes would readily command a high price. No receipts for the week, and the supply in dealers hands has all been worked off.——PEAS—There is a fair supply of *Cow* on market, and we notice merely a retail demand. We continue former rates—85 @ 90 cents ₱ bushel. *Ground* Peas are in demand, and prices have advanced on last week's rates. Sales were made on Wednesday last of 840 bushels at $1 40; Thursday, 1,133 at $1 75 ₱ bushel; and Friday 133 do. at latter price. Other parcels have changed hands from carts at $1 35 @ $1 50.——RICE—The supply of *clean* in store is light, and we notice a fair demand for retailing purposes;—the price has advanced ½ cent, and 100 casks sold this morning at 5¼ cents ₱ lb.—retailing at 5½ cents. There is no *rough* on market, and consequently we have no sales to report. Quotations are merely nominal.

HAY—There is a fair demand for this article, and parcels sell readily. Received since our last review, 255 bales

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1855.

THE WORDING OF THE REVENUE LAW.—It is but simple justice to the Committee of Finance in the House of Commons, by whom the Revenue Law was reported, to state that much, if not all of its present obscurity is owing to the number of incongrous amendments engrafted upon it in its passage through its several readings and the committee of the whole. In its case we find a practical evidence of the fact that too many cooks spoil the broth. The truth is that the bill wants editing, revising and combining. It was put off to too late a day to admit of this being as carefully done as it ought to have been. We have before us the bill as originally printed by order of the House, and also the amendments adopted. A comparison of these documents will go far towards showing the intention of the Legislature in cases where it might otherwise be doubtful.

We will take one instance. The Fayetteville Observer says that the sheriff of Cumberland county, acing as he stated, under instructions from the Attorney General, collected no tax, it believes, upon goods, wares or merchandise of the growth or manufacture of this State, not even on Liquors made in this State. To show the evident intention of the Legislature in this matter, it is only necessary to say that the original bill as reported imposed a tax of five per cent. on Liquors, etc. not of the manufacture of this State, and that this distinction was *stricken out* in the bill as amended and passed, in which no such words occur. There is no thing in the opinion of the Attorney General to favor the exemption.

The Observer states that, under the construction of the law made by the Sheriff of Cumberland, the gross amount of store tax collected there did not go over $2,600. The gross amount in this place, we learn, reached about $8,500. It would have been very much larger but for the queer construction put upon the liquor portion of the law by the Attorney General.

Every body will concede to our Sheriff the credit of endeavouring to carry out the spirit of the law, so as to do justice to the State without seeking for such a construction as would operate oppressively on individuals.

Our neighbor of the Commercial will go off, so to speak, half cocked. He gets into a fuss about a certain cannon, which it appears was captured and recaptured during the progress of the Cincinnati riots. He asks, "What were these peaceable and lovely disciples doing with a cannon?" The Cincinnati Gazette, (Know-nothing and whig,) of Tuesday last, the day after the election, says that after the outbreak of the disturbances, "a party then went up to Jackson Hill to seize the cannon, *which had been used yesterday to fire minute guns in honor of Jefferson's birth day.*" The gun was used in firing minute guns in honor of the birth-day of the author of the Declaration of Independence

Here again it is plain that the Commercial has been deciding and condemning without examination. The true facts of the case have not yet been got at, and we question if they ever will.

If questions of any kind are to be decided simply according to the prejudices of any man or body of men, all attempts to get at the facts of the case would be totally useless, the decision resting upon a totally different basis.

The Commercial talks about our "friends" in reference to some party to the recent disturbances in the hog city. We have no friendship for rioters, no matter who they are. We have no tolerance for appeals to passions and prejudices, no matter by whom they are made, in all which we differ from the course of the Commercial.

This is no question of the native or the foreigner. It is, whether rowdyism and illegality are to be denounced, no matter by whom committed, or under what name. In the statement of matters of News a Newspaper has no discretion—no right to soften or modify the facts as they may appear upon an examination of the best authorities which may be available.

We sincerely believe that those most truly devoted to the maintainance of the honor and credit of the "American" name, will be found most willing to denounce any course of conduct on the part of those assuming it calculated to bring that name into discredit in the eyes of the world, or to corrupt the general tone of public opinion or throw obstacles in the way of the execution of the laws, or render precarious the preservation of the public peace.

THE INDEPENDENT TIN BAND.—Yesterday afternoon three gentlemen, apparently of the nautical profession, marched up Princess street from the wharf, one of whom, probably the leader, had, suspended by a cord from his shoulders, in the manner of a kettle drum, a large tin coffee-pot, bottom upwards, upon which he did perform with two sticks, while another of the trio rang a small bell, and the third "kept sloshin about," sometimes officiating as van and again as rear-guard to the "Grand Armee." There was a good natured, don't-care-a —— copper sort of a look about the whole affair that was perfectly refreshing.—They passed down Front street holding a council of war opposite the Cape Fear Bank, during which the coffee-pot was duly tuned up to concert pitch. The last we saw of them they were in the neighborhood of the Sailors' Home. We don't think they stopped. A friend suggested that perhaps they might be "slightly fatigued with spirits," another hinted about a Know-Nothing mass-meeting, but the prevailing impression seemed to be that they belonged to the "don't-care-a-kuss" party.

Upon the whole, after severe deliberation and serious thought, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the Commercial to this strange and unaccountable movement. We have a strong notion that friend Loring, with his usual far-reaching discernment in such matters will be able to detect and expose a "jesuitical scheme" for the subversion of our institutions. All we can say that if these were jesuits they were essentially "disguised"—in liquor.

"In the next House of Representatives the great majority of the Northern members will be Know-nothings, and will be also Abolitionists. It behooves the South to know what manner of men she sends. At no previous time has the prospect been so gloomy, the clouds so dark and lowering."

MR. FULTON—*Dear Sir*:—I have cut out the above paragraph from your daily issue, with the purpose of making a comment on its bearing. Contrary to the correct expression for which your Journal is distinguished, this paragraph is rather ambiguous.—It may be tortured into an impression that there are elected to the next House of Representatives, from the North, some members who are Know-Nothings and not Abolitionists. This conclusion I deny the truth of. I have been well informed that there is no member of this mongrel party elected to the next Congress who is not, out and out, an Abolitionist—an Abolitionist of the *blackest sort*. I do not mean to say that every Abolitionist is a Know-Nothing, but that every Northern Know Nothing is an Abolitionist. In proof of this opinion, I will not only refer you to the action of the State Legislatures when this party have had the control, and which action has invariably been hostile to the South, but I will refer you to every member of Congress, from this State, whether Whig or Democrat, for the truth of the charge. I make this reference with the greatest confidence, for I know too well the character of our Representatives to suppose, for a moment, that they would hesitate to inform the public of the fact if requested to do so. Respectfully yours,

NATIVE AMERICAN.

Emancipation in Cuba.

During these latter days wars between nations grow less out of mere isolated circumstances, no matter how threatening, than out of permanently opposing interests, feelings or courses of policy, as in the Eastern European war. Turkey is a mere cats-paw—a blind for the allies, who care just as little for Turkey as the Russians do. They have neither been negotiating nor fighting for Turkey, but for themselves. It has long been a conceded fact that the advance of Russian power would bring that Empire sooner or later in collision with the westers powers—and the jealousy of Russia, and supposed necessity of self-preservation is the real cause of the war, of which Turkey happens to be the immediate occasion. The war has long been looked upon as a thing which *must* come sometime or other, and which circumstances might hasten or retard but could not prevent.

The relations of the United States with Spain are influenced also by causes which tend inevitably to a breach sooner or later, because of the radical difference between the policy, interests, influences and feelings which govern the two countries, and which depend less upon the persons who, from time, may happen to be at the head of affairs, than from the character and occupations of the people which, together with their political and teritorial position, may be said to constitute that "manifest destiny" of which we have heard so much. Between us and an effete European despotism holding an important possession on our seaboard almost, certainly in the direct track of our commerce, there are bound to be constant dissagreements, constant clashing of interests, all those permanent and inherent tendencies which inevitably result in war. Spain holds on to Cuba with the death-grip of a drowning man. It is not a colony looking to her with the affection of a child to a mother, but in fact, a conquered country in which the Military force of Spain is encamped, half the time in a state of siege, and half of blockade. Out of this state of things *must* flow difficulties, supposed insults, and certain interruptions of commerce and friendly intercourse with the Island. This position of affairs has become chronic. It spreads a feverish irritation around. It embitters the relations of this country with Spain. It forces upon the attention of our people the necessity of putting an end to it at any cost, while it also forces upon them a view of the advantages of Cuba to the trade, commerce, power and resources of the country, and even to its safety in certain conditions. These things must progress to a point beyond which they cannot go; when this point shall have been reached war or a peaceable cession must come.

We do not believe that any Spanish Minister has proclaimed an intention to emancipate the negroes in Cuba. The Spanish papers published at their capital, expressly contradict such a rumor. On the contrary, the Spanish Minister of State stated in the Cortez that slavery was a necessity in Cuba, without which Spain could not hold the Island. We do not believe that France or England can bring Spain to that for some time to come. It is too suicidal even for Spanish fatuity. We don't see how war can grow out of the execution of Estrampes, a native Cuban, but a naturalized American citizen, recently garrotted at Havana for endeavoring to stir up a revolution, a charge which he did not deny. Every government has a right to protect itself against any and all persons.

It is the chronically diseased state of our relations to Spain, the clashing of our feelings, and interests, and systems, as well as the nature of the Spanish rule in Cuba, which we look to as rendering an outbreak as simply a matter of time, as the European war had been felt to be for some years past. It may be postponed, but not finally avoided without the removal of the exciting cause, Spanish dominion in Cuba.

The Know-Nothings elected their ticket for Municipal officers in Richmond at the election held in that city on the 4th inst. Richmond is known as the "Gibraltar of Whiggery" in old Virginia, and it was considered impossible for the Democrats to succeed in carrying their ticket, hence the full Democratic vote was not brought out. The K. N. vote was about the same as the Whig vote for President in 1852. There is, therefore, little or no cause either for depression or triumph.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION CO.—We understand that the Stockholders in the above Company, attending its general meeting here, on the 19th inst., will be passed free going and returning, over the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and for one fare over the Wilmington & Manchester Road.

BOTH SIDES PLEASED.—The Coalition Know-nothing party are firing cannon in Connecticut because they have beaten the Democrats, and the Democrats are firing cannon because they have not been as badly beaten as they expected to be.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 4.—We have all the State but three towns. The fusionists have carried all the towns but two as far as heard from, and undoubtedly two of those to come in. Both the know-nothing candidates for Congress are elected. The vote is light and nearly one way.

For Governor.—Providence county—Hoppin, (whig and know-nothing,) 5,760; Potter, (dem.,) 1,680; scattering, 65. Newport—Hoppin, 1,175; Potter, 187; scattering, 1. Kent—Hoppin, 1,115; Potter, 1,491. Washington—Hoppin, 1,703; Potter, 185. Bristol—Hoppin, 713; Potter, 105.

For Lieutenant Governor—Rose, (know-nothing,) 8,775; Reynolds, (whig,) 1,258; (dem.,) 2,274.

For Congress.—Eastern district—Durfee, (know-nothing and whig,) 5,544; Davis, (dem.,) 1,566;—scattering, 188. Western district—Thurston, (know-nothing and dem.,) 4,349; scattering, 605.

Election in Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 4th.—At the municipal election here yesterday, James G. Royall, the anti-know-nothing candidate for the high constable's office, was defeated by 9 votes. Thomas H. Dillard, candidate for commissioner of the revenue, was defeated by 83 votes. A portion of the anti-know-nothing council was elected in the lower ward. Gen. Scott's majority in this city was 286.

The Election in Kansas.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 2.—Returns from Kansas show that the pro-slavery ticket has been elected in eight counties, each giving from 200 to 600 majority. It is probable that no anti-slavery member has been elected.

CINCINNATI, April 4th.—No collision took place last night, though the greatest excitement prevailed all night. This morning the crowd re-assembled at Fifth street and Market space, and the most intense excitement is manifested.

The military are under arms and awaiting orders. The Germans have agreed to deliver up the cannon at 10 o'clock, and if this is complied with a collision may be prevented.

Alleged Forgery.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Lewis L. Taylor, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, is reported to have forged the name of the Secretary of War to notes amounting to $10,000 or $20,000.

Redemption of the Public debt for the Week ending April 7, 1855.

Loan of 1846	$100
" 1847	1,800
" 1848	1,000
Texan indemnity	1,000
Total	3,900

It may be interesting to the Know-Nothings of Virginia to learn that one of the main purposes of the Know Nothings here, as announced by them on the floor of our House of Representatives, is, in their own language, "to exert an influence against that 'sum of all villanies,' American slavery."—*Boston Post.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Prince Menchikoff's Death Reported.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The splendid American mail steamer Baltic, reached her dock here this day. She sailed on the 24th ult., and has had a boisterous passage of nearly fourteen days She reports that one new steamer, the "City of Baltimore," of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, has been taken by the French Government for six months. She had left Liverpool for Marseilles, having in tow the American ship Ticonderoga, which had also been engaged by the French Government.

The Czar had made several speeches, which to the diplomatic body were mild, but to the army strong. On the whole they were interpreted in a pacific sense

The first of the four points which had been unanimously agreed to by the Vienna Conference, reads as follows: The abolition of the exclusive Protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers.

The latest dispatch from Vienna is dated Friday evening. It says the Conferences were progressing favorably. The second point under discussion was either settled to-day, or will be to-morrow. It must be repeated that the question of PEACE OR WAR, will not be decided until the Third point is settled.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs under date of Friday evening, that the news from Vienna appears very favorable to peace; and the people are disposed to believe that the conference will be attended with a happy result.

Count Nesselrode will proceed to Vienna, if the negotiatson should become critical.

The new Czar gives strong evidence of abiding by plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concession.

Rumors are current of a new basis arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, erection of Turkish forts, etc.

In Asia, advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has determined to maintain undiminished his sovereignty over the Dardanelles, and protests against the Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte also desires the participation of Prussia in the Vienna Conferences.

Ali Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been summoned to Vienna.

Official reports of the storming of Malakoff, and removing a redoubt, on the night of the 23d of February, by the French, as published, exhibits one of the most gallant achievments of the campaign.

Gen. Ostensacken telegraphed to St. Petersburg on the night of the 10th, as follows:

"We have erected a new redoubt about three hundred yards in front of Korniloff, and the bastion over the works is carried on with success."

There is nothing of importance before Eupatoria.

General Burgoyne remains in the Crimea at the request of Lord Raglan.

The health of the allied troops is satisfactory, and the English position well fortified.

The Russians had received fresh reinforcements.

At an Allied Council of War held on the 4th, it was resolved to re-commence active operations at an early day.

Raglan's latest depatch is dated the 18th March, and says, the weather is fine to-day and quite dry.—The sick are deriving much benefit from the change. A new British Battery of three guns had caused two small Russian steamers to leave their moorings. The Russians were receiving large reinforcements, and provisions and munitions of war.

Omar Pasha's force on the 3d of March was 35,000, and it was continually being reinforced.

The death of Nicholas was announced at Sebastopol on the 6th of March.

The Anglo-French Squadron of twenty-five steamers was on its way to Genoa to embark Sardinian troops.

Advices from Odessa on the 14th, state that Prince Menschikoff had died of fever at Simperapol. It was considered doubtful.

The Russians have sunk four more large ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

The French hospital at Constantinople had been burned to the ground and ninety-six patients perished in the flames. The Palace of Begleburg had been prepared for the sick at the order of Napoleon. The Pope has sent an embassy of condolence and friendship.

The Emperor Alexander it is reported had ordered Gortschakoff to take Eupatoria at any price. He was preparing to obey.

The Manchester Guardian expresses no hope of peace from the Vienna Conference.

The funeral of the Czar Nicholas, on the 11th ultimo, was magnificent.

A large bell fell from its high position, at Moscow, during the ceremonies of swearing allegiance to Alexander, the new Czar, crushed about one hundred persons.

The steamer Edinburgh had been wrecked at Varna.

There were rumors at Paris of the early raising of the siege of Sebastopol.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA!!!

Execution of Francisco Estrampes!!—Protest of Consul Robinson!

NORFOLK, April 6.—The United States Steamer *Fulton* has arrived from Havana. No trace has been discovered of the sloop of war Albany. The *Fulton* left Havana on the 31st ult., and brings accounts of the execution of Francisco Estrampes. He was garroted on Friday, the 30th of March. Estrampes was an American citizen, and Consul Robinson, under instructions from Secretary Marcy, demanded his trial under treaty stipulations; but notwithstanding this protest, he was tried by a Military Court and condemned, having confessed his design to be to secure the independence of the Island. He showed the greatest indifference as to his fate, and at the execution, signified his intention to address the multitude. The drums and trumpets were ordered to sound; but his voice was heard above the loud din, shouting "Liberty forever—death to all Kings!" Other prisoners have been condemned to a long imprisonment.

One Week Later from California

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Illinois has arrived with California dates to the 16th ult., and $710,000 in gold.

Shameful doings in Cincinnati—Murderous Assault upon Germans—The Recent Election Still Undecided.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—A large party of rowdies armed with clubs, guns and pistols, went to the Lafayette House, corner of Mill and Front streets, last night, kept by a German named Jacob Knight and demanded liquor. After being furnished with beer they commenced breaking the glasses, knocked the proprietor senseless, insulted his wife, assaulted his children and then left the premises. On the sidewalk the gang knocked down three Germans and stabbed another, who is not expected to recover. Finally they drove the family of Knight from the premises. Five arrests were made, being the first made by the authorities during these disgraceful proceedings. After this assault upon the premises of Knight, the Germans living in that section of the city armed themselves and guarded the streets across the canal the whole night, permitting no one to pass. The police and Mayor have almost done nothing in the matter of preserving the peace.

The City Clerk has refused to grant certificates of election to the candidates of either party in the recent election.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held on Thursday afternoon last, to consider a new contract about to be made by the present board of directors for the construction of the Railroad to the coal fields.

We were pleased to learn that the proceedings of the board met the unanimous approbation of the stockholders, and authority was given to consumate the contract as soon as some conditional subscriptions are made available, which we understand will soon be accomplished.

We hope, from the unanimity of the meeting on Thursday, that our people are now determined to take the matter in hand seriously, and go to work and build the road at once. We shall endeavor, very soon to publish some parts of the reports heretofore made to the stockholders by the late President and Engineer of the company, which will be of service in showing the importance of this road not only to Fayetteville, but to our friends in the interior of the State, as well as those of Wilmington and Beaufort.

We learn that Jno. H. Cook, Esq., has been elected by the Board a Director in place of Henry Lilly, Esq., who declined to serve.—*North Carolinian.*

Railroad Meeting in Lincoln.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., March 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been present at a very enthusiastic Railroad meeting, held in this place to-day, and believing that a notice of it will be interesting to many of your readers, I have taken the liberty to prepare for the *Standard* a short sketch of the proceedings.

At an early hour in the day, many of the substantial farmers of the county appeared in town, where they had the satisfaction to meet highly respectable delegates from Rutherford, Cleaveland, Gaston, Catawba, and Mecklenburg, all congratulating each other upon the very liberal charter granted by the late Legislature for the internal improvement of this highly favored section of the State.

The meeting having been temporarily organized, by calling John Coulter, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Maj. T. T. Slade and V. A. McBee, Esq., Secretaries, the following named gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a committee to nominate officers and prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Committee:—T. Lowe, Catawba; W. M. Shipp, Esq., Rutherford; Dr. McClean, Lincoln; J. H. Holland, Gaston; G. Dickson, Cleaveland; R. P. Waring, Mecklenburg.

To afford the committee time to prepare a report, the meeting adjourned until one o'clock; at which time, the spacious Court House being crowded, the committee returned, and through their Chairman, Mr. Waring, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Officers:

DR. W. J. T. MILLER, President.

RICHARD RANKIN, JOHN COULTER, J. M. SMITH, S. WILKINS, A. B. DAVIDSON, } Vice Presidents.

B. S. GUION, V. A. MCBEE, } Secretaries.

Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The last Legislature passed a bill chartering a Railroad to be constructed from some point on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to Rutherford; and whereas, it is necessary to raise by subscription $333,000, in order to secure said charter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the people of Rutherford, Cleaveland, Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg, being fully impressed with the importance of the enterprise, will use our best efforts to raise the subscription, believing that, if we fail to embrace the present opportunity, so generously offered by the State, it will be the last which we shall ever have to improve our condition and derive the benefits that will result to us from having an outlet to the markets of the world.

Resolved, That the Road can, will, and *shall* be built; and that we will not relax our exertions until the subscriptions be raised and the work completed.

Resolved, That we will act in a spirit of conciliation; that our only rivalry shall be as to who shall do the most towards the furtherance of this great State enterprise, which is not only to develop our resources, agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing, but will stop the tide of emigration, which is draining the State of her best and most enterprising population and will make this section the garden spot of the world.

Resolved, That if enterprise, energy, and liberality will build the Road it *shall* be built.

In introducing the resolutions Mr. Waring addressed the meeting in a highly appropriate manner, reasoning logically, and occasionally appealing in most eloquent language to the patriotic enterprise of all present. Having commended the resolutions and urged their adoption in brief but impressive terms, he took occasion to define his own position and that of the citizens of Charlotte, which had been, to some extent, misunderstood. He and the people of Charlotte, he said, had been charged with being partial to a particular route: but this he disavowed in the most emphatic manner. He represented his Charlotte friends, with whom he cordially co operated, as being ardent advocates of the speedy construction of the Road west as well as east of Charlotte, without regard to any particular location or point, except those named in the charter, urging the immediate prosecution of the great enterprise by the most eligible and practicable route, which, in his opinion, could only be determined by an actual survey and the amount of stock taken along the respective lines. I do not pretend to quote the eloquent language of Mr. Waring; but merely to sketch the tenor of his remarks which gave much satisfaction; and I assure you, that whenever and wherever Mr. Waring is their advocate, the good people of Charlotte will be most ably and faithfully represented.

Any attempt to sketch the closing eloquent appeal of Mr. Waring would not do him justice; and, therefore, I pass over his imaginary description of the iron horse, to which he gave the coloring of reality, speeding from the mountains to the seaboard, waking Old Rip from his slumber with the shrill whistle of the engine, and pouring the rich treasures of the Catawba valley into the lap of Wilmington, to whose enterprise and liberality he paid a well deserved compliment.

Mr. Waring sat down amid loud cheers and a newly awakened enthusiasm.

Capt. Hoke being then called made one of his ablest speeches, addressing himself chiefly to the farmers of the country, who listened to him with marked attention and increasing interest.

Capt. Hoke, by his irresistable facts and figures, and by a broad contrast which he drew between the South Carolina merchants and the enterprising public spirit, and well established liberality of the Wilmington people, shook up Old Rip till he was *wide awake* to the prospect now presented of becoming independent of South Carolina pretensions and exactions On this occasion Capt. Hoke was more eloquent than usual; and his appeal to all to unite in a concentrated effort to accomplish this great work, was highly gratifying to the people of the several counties represented in the meeting. The Captain eulogized the Wilmington people in the most complimentary terms, and proved it to be the interest of this section to trade to that point; and, therefore, that it is all important that this Road be built at once.

Mr Shipp, of Rutherford, was then called, and his speech, replete with sound reason, impressive eloquence, and persuasive power, had a most happy effect. He said that a determination was fixed in the minds of those he in part represented that the Road shall be built; and basing his argument upon this determination, his appeal to his native county to walk up and participate in the benefits, was most powerful.

Mr. Cansler, as a voucher for Lincoln, then took the floor, and was greeted with deafening cheers.—He said pleasantly in reply to Mr. Shipp, that "old Lincoln" would do her whole duty, and he thought a little more. As Mr. C. proceeded, vouching that when the proper time arrived, his Lincoln friends would show an ability and liberality worthy of their name, it was apparent that "old Lincoln" patriotism was fully waking up.

By the time Mr. Cansler concluded, having by his peculiar manner excited a degree of enthusiasm rarely witnessed on such occasions, the meeting was well prepared to hear Gen John G. Bynum, who was loudly called for from all parts of the house, and who arose and delived one of the most amusing, the most witty, the most eloquent, the most convincing Railroad speeches ever made in the State.

Such of your readers as have not had the pleasure to hear Gen Bynum, can form no idea of his address from any thing I could say of it; but to those who have enjoyed that pleasure, I need only mention that the General was talking on a subject which evidently gave him pleasure and in the midst of an animated crowd of admirers, who could scarcely restrain themselves under the flashes of his wit and humor and the power of his eloquence.

Somebody had remarked, in the morning, that the Lincoln Railroad Convention promised to be "a cold camp-meeting;" but I assure you that, had a stranger entered at any time while Mr. Bynum was speaking, he would have imagined himself in the midst of something of a "revival"

Such, Messrs. Editors, was the Railroad excitement in Lincolnton, at the close of Mr. Bynum's speech, that I now have no doubt that the stock will all soon be taken; and that the construction of the work will commence at an early day. After a vote of thanks to the officers, the meeting adjourned, all much gratified with the proceedings. N.

We have the pleasure of stating that the health of our fellow-citizen, D. K. McRae, Esq., U. S. Consul at Paris, has materially improved. His last letter to us is dated February 28th. He has undergone a painful and protracted attack, but was at no time considered in imminent danger.

Mr. McRae's letter is full of devotion to his native land. It was not written for publication, but we may take the liberty of making some extracts from it for our next issue.—*Raleigh Standard.*

[From the Washington Union.]

The Cincinnati Election.—Disgraceful Riot.

We have already been advised by telegraph of a terrible riot in Cincinnati on Monday last, (election day,) attended by loss of life. We have before us the Cincinnati papers of Tuesday, which furnish full reports of the riot, and which differ very materially from the published telegraphic accounts. It seems that the democratic municipal ticket was elected by a very large majority, and that the know-nothings, aware of their utter defeat, undertook to set at successful defiance the popular will as expressed through the ballot-box. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

"About five o'clock a rush was made by about thirty men, closely followed by perhaps three hundred more, for the ballot-box. Mayor Snelbaker had taken his position in front of the box, and we saw him for some time struggling to check the mob, and heard his voice commanding the peace. But he was roughly handled, his clothes being torn, and several rude blows inflicted on his person. A dense crowd pressed about the door. A tall man made several desperate efforts to pass those who were endeavoring to protect the box, and finally leaped upon the table where the box was placed, when there was a great sound of splitting wood, occasioned by the crushing of the chairs and tables. A general shout, and some fifty persons rushed in, or were forced into the engine room. In a moment the ballot-box was thrown out with considerable force, striking a man on the shoulder, who stood about one-third the distance across the street. It then reached the ground, and was immediately assaulted by a large number, who stamped it to fragments and scattered the tickets far and wide.

"It was said that the box contained near thirteen hundred ballots, at least one thousand of which were for Mr. Faran, the democratic candidate."

In the following extract, from the same paper, the reader will discover how the principles of know-nothingism are reduced to practice:

"We stood upon a pile of sand opposite the engine-house and overlooked the scene. We saw one gray-headed man, neatly dressed, run for his life down Vine street, pursued by half a dozen furious boys, who hurled stones after him. A stout, rough-looking man, in an express wagon, who shouted "Hurrah for Faran,' was terribly beaten. A young man of German descent, described by a bystander as 'a very fine fellow, quiet, and hard-working,' was whipped unmercifully; and as he reeled homeward, blind with blood and dust, the blood running copiously from his face, and one eye swollen dreadfully from a blow with a stone, an acquaintance of his family remarked, 'There, now; that is a shame. His mother will faint when she sees him.' One sturdy German we saw struck fairly in the head with a heavy stone, and yet remained on his feet. He was struck repeatedly with colts, but did not succomb, and made his escape."

The Cincinnati Gazette, (know-nothing,) in announcing the result of the election in that city, reluctantly admits that the know-nothings were defeated. The Commercial says:

"Our returns will show all that is known of the result of the election at the hour of going to press.—Whatever may be the exact result, it cannot be denied that the know-nothings are substantially and severely defeated. By the presentation of unfitting candidates it lost its chance for a victory, and comes out of the contest severely chastised, if not annihilated."

[From the Union.]

Emancipation in Cuba.

Doubts exist as to the precise language used by Mr. Luzuriaga, the Spanish minister, in his late speech in the Cortes in regard to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The doubt is as to whether he referred to the abolition of the *slave trade* or of *slavery itself*. The British journals report him as confining his remarks to the slave trade, whilst the French and Belgian journals report him as referring to slavery. The New York Tribune says that its private advices agree with the latter journals, and represent emancipation, in some modified and gradual form, as having been agreed upon by the Spanish government. However the speech may be reported in the Spanish official organ at Madrid, we are disposed to give credit to the Tribune as the more reliable Spanish organ on this question.

It will be recollected that the version of Mr. Luzuriaga's speech, as given by the Paris "*Presse*" and the Belgian "*Independent*," fully confirms the predictions made, and insisted on repeatedly by us, as to the future policy of Spain under the dictation of Great Britain. Such American journals as the *National Intelligencer* and New York *Courier* and *Enquirer*, which seem to aspire to the distinction of being semi-official organs of foreign sentiment, have as positively denied the correctness of our positions, and sought to conceal from the American people the real designs and movements of Spain and England in relation to the Africanizing of Cuba. As was natural enough, those journals hesitate now to credit the reports of the correspondents of the "*Presse*" and "*Independent*," and incline to adopt the version of the Spanish and English papers. It should be borne in mind that it has long been the policy of the latter journals to withhold correct information from the United States on this subject, and for that reason we are disposed to receive their reports of Mr. Luzuriaga's remarks with suspicion, especially as we know the usual accuracy of the correspondents of the "*Presse*" and "*Independent*," and as we can conceive of no motive on their part to misrepresent the facts

In connexion with this subject, it is not a little remarkable that the Spanish government has arrived at the determination to carry out the emancipation scheme in Cuba immediately after the promotion of Lord Palmerston to the head of the British ministry. In 1851 his lordship instructed Lord Howden, minister to Spain, as follows:

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 20 1851.

"MY LORD: I have received your lordship's despatch of the 1st instant, transmitting copy of a note you had received from Mr. De Miraflores, in reply to your note of the 20th ult., recommending, on behalf of her Majesty's government, that the government of Spain should follow the example set them by New Grenada in declaring the total abolition of slavery in that republic."

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"I have to instruct your lordship to observe to Mr. De Miraflores that the slaves of Cuba form a large portion of the population of Cuba, and that any steps taken to provide for their emancipation would, therefore, as far as the black population is concerned, be quite in unison with the recommendation made by her Majesty's government, that measures should be adopted for contenting the people of Cuba, with a view to secure the connexion between that island and the Spanish crown; and it must be evident that if the negro population of Cuba were rendered free, that fact would create a more powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States. "PALMERSTON."

A TOTAL WRECK.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says, on the 1st of January, 1854, a gentleman doing business in this city, was worth, with what he had invested in business, $110,000. At the same time he was blessed with a lovely and intelligent wife, beautiful and promising children. He was surrounded by friends who esteemed and respected him. His business was lucrative, and promised to continue so. Indeed, his position as well as his precepts were, seemingly, all that he could desire to render his happiness perfect. How complete the wreck which the year closed upon! The first misfortune was the transfer of merchandise to the amount of $18,000 to a California dealer, for which not one cent was ever received. The next was two successive robberies, by means of which $25,000 were lost. Soon after this, the unfortunate made an investment in real estate to a large amount. The next and crowning misfortune was a trip with his family to Europe. They embarked, on their return, with $38,000 in goods, on board the steamship Arctic, and all shared her luckless fate. In settling up his affairs, his real estate was sold under the hammer at a sacrifice of $40,000 making the aggregate loss to his property during the year, $118,000, $8,000 more than his assets. His friends were obliged to make good the deficiency. Was ever destruction more complete? Father, mother, children, and fortune, all gone—swept from the face of the earth—nothing left to show that they ever existed. We doubt whether, among the many wrecks which the past year has witnessed, there has been among them one more melancholy than this.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.—The business at the Pension office on Monday, the Union says, was unprecedentedly heavy. Four thousand seven hundred applications were received under the bounty land act of March 3, 1855. There were also received on the same day three hundred and seventy letters asking for information, &c.

BED-WARMING ON THE DANUBE.—A writer in the Household Words expresses the belief that the majority of the population in the Principalities are uncontrollably urged into the state of matrimony by the irresistibly seductive prospect of procuring a bed-warmer. "I am given to understand that it is customary among married people here to toss up (I suppose night-caps) which shall be devoted to the common cause, and go in to thaw the sheets; or that the more equitable portion of that happy community take it by turns. I am inclined to think, however, that the lady generally contrives to overreach her husband in this repect; she is fond of exciting his courage into rashness by repeated glasses of 'poonch,' or powerful green tea and rum, about the hour of bedtime. She has been known also to plead successfully the necessity of doing up her black hair, and to watch the shuddering of her lord between the sheets with intense and hopeful enjoyment. When a husband ceases to shudder, his wife knows that she can venture to get into his place without collapsing, and usually seizes the time with the same accuracy of judgment as is displayed by careful housewives in boiling an egg.—The process of thawing the bed is as penetrating and miserable an agony as can be conceived. The most robust man will sink to half his size during a humbling process. As for getting up, it is an exploit so doughty as only to be accomplished by the prompting of the most ravenous hunger."

AMERICAN FARE IN PARIS.—A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

"I was amused with an incident related by a gentleman connected with the Collins line of steamers. He brought home a card from Paris, which he obtained from a restaurant in that city. It announced that each day the citizens of Paris, and the Yankees in particular, could obtain at the said restaurant the three celebrated American dishes, viz: 'Punkin pies, Codfish balls, and Baked beans.' It seems that the keeper of this place of resort was in humble business. He showed some attention to an American lady; she introduced him into the mystery of 'Punkin pie,' (as they spell it) and by the singularity of his advertisement attracted the attention of the Americans in Paris His business increased, and now he is on the high road to fortune, under the potent renown of the 'three great American dishes.'"

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, April 5th, in the Fifth street M. E. Church, by the Rev. T. Page Ricaud, Mr. ARCHIBALD N. BURCH, to Miss HANNAH MILLER, all of this place.

DIED,

In this county, on the 3d inst., FERABY MOTT, consort of B. H. MOTT, dec'd., in the 68th year of her age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 5.—Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

April 4—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with two lighters in tow.

April 8—Steamer Fairy, Elder, from Fayetteville, to Master.

Steamer Henrietta, Dicksey, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

Schr. Edward Stanly, Stowe, from Hyde county, to De. Rosset and Brown; with corn.

Schr. Sally Ann, Spencer, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. J. H. Flanner, Peirce, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Monterey, Somers, from Boston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss

CLEARED.

April 6—Schr. Myrover, Horton, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

April 7—Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, for Cardenas, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with 123 400 feet lumber.

April 7—Schr. H. P. Russell, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, &c.

Br. Schr. Æolus, Stubbs, for Turk's Island, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber and shingles

Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, for New York, by Murray, Peacock & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr John Roe, Hammond, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Central America, Chase, for New Orleans, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Vapor, Smith, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, flour, &c.

NEWBERN, April 4.—Bacon—The market well supplied sale of Hog round at 9c, Hams 10 to 10½c. Beeswax. Small sales, with no change in price. Cotton—has declined with sales at 7½c. Corn Fair receipts of late with sales by the Flat load at 3 75 to 3 90 ℔ bbl. Eggs. Sales at 10 to 11c.—Feathers, no change in price. Lard—Supply good with sales at 10½ to 10½c. ℔ lb. by the barrel and keg. Meal—Sales by the lot at $1 to 1 10 ℔ bushel. Peas—Small receipts, with sales of Clay Peas at $1 ℔ bushel. Potatoes—Irish very scarce, retail price $2 40 ℔ bush, Sweet Potatoes 60c. Tallow—Sells readily at 13 to 13½c. ℔ lb. Tar—Sales this morning at $1 60 ℔ guage bbls. Turpentine. Sales of Serape at $2 00; Dip $2 50 to $2 60 ℔ bbl.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Naval Stores—The light receipts of articles under this head noticed in our last still continue notwithstanding the river is in good boating order to Tarboro'. We quote as extreme prices to-day $2 50 for dip, $